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# The North Carolinian.

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### Contentment in Nature.

I would not change my joys for those
Of Emperors and Kings.
What has my gentle friend, the rose
Told them, if aught, do you suppose—
The rose that tells me things.

What secrets have they had with trees?
What romps with grassy spears?
What know they of the mysteries
Of butterflies and honey bees,
Who whisper in my ears?

What says the sunbeam unto them?
What tales have brooklets told?
Is there within their diadem
A single rival to the gem
The dewy daisies hold?

What sympathy have they with birds,
Whose songs are songs of mine?
Do they e'er hear, as though in words
'Twas lisped the message of the herds
Of grazing, lowing kine?

Ah no! Give me no lofty throne,
But just what nature yields.
Let me but wander on, alone
If needs be, so that all my own
Are woods and dales and fields.

—[John Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.

## Under Three Umbrellas.

"If it didn't look as if I were trying to gain some benefit from your umbrella," he remarked, as he chanced to meet her on the church steps after service, "I would ask to walk home with you. I didn't expect rain when I left home, so I am unprepared."

"However," came her clear reply, just arch enough to be fascinating and just tender enough to be frank, "if you'll carry my umbrella and let me turn my energies to keeping my dress caught up out of the mud I'll be very thankful to you."

They had walked, strangely enough, half way home in almost complete silence, when a man and a woman passed them, like them, under one umbrella, but, unlike them, the woman was held snugly close to the man's side as she clung to his arm. It was a picture of that open freedom which so undeniably marks a congenial man and wife, whose companionship has ripened into frank trust.

As they passed Robert Courtright said, half thoughtfully, perhaps:

"They are sensible. If two are trying to use one umbrella, they are surely to be commended if they strive to take up as little room as possible. Even if it be noon, won't you take my arm?"

"But they are plainly not such—such strangers as we," she returned, conscious that both were treading on dangerous ground.

"Are we strangers?" he asked quickly, turning his eyes searchingly to her.

The pretty face grew a trifle pale against its light-brown hair. A lump seemed to climb to her throat, but she returned, bravely: "Yes—that is, we'll always be strangers compared with them."

He stopped for an instant and gazed fixedly at her till a hot flush flew up from out her dark fur collar and swept under the velvet strings of her dainty brown bonnet.

"Always?" he asked simply.

"Yes. Why, can't you see that they are married?"

She tried to laugh it away, but it would have been difficult to tell which pair of lips quivered the most or which pair of eyes swam in the deepest mist as the two started on, both silent, both sad, both realizing that a little tragedy had occurred in that brief instant under that dripping umbrella on the noon boulevard.

Eight years went by and found Gabriel Vaughne alone in the world, with necessity for keeping up a life in which all interest and all energy were dead. She had at last arisen from a tedious illness, and the nurse herself scarcely recognized the tall, pale, sad-faced woman, with the short dark curls, as the bright-eyed, light-haired girl of six months before. Gabriel had one thing dear to her, and only one, and that was a memory. And some of our dearest memories are the cruelest parts of our lives. When finally she stood before a mirror, and realized that that changed creature was herself, a mighty resolve filled her—she would go to the source of that memory.

She knew where he was; she knew that he had married three years after that bitter morning in the rain, and had married a wealthy wife. That was the reason that she had thrust him back from her long ago, just because of his poverty. Not that it would pain her, a thousand times no! Hadn't she cried out, night after night since, that starvation with him would be only bliss? But she had known his ambitions and his capabilities; knew his dreams of success, and she realized his ability to turn the dreams into realities. She was poor. Would she permit herself to hang a millstone about his neck? No, she would hurt his heart before she would ruin his life.

Time had proved that she had been right. His wife was a beautiful woman, and her wealth had opened boundless opportunities to him. He had risen—she had known that he would. But, now that she scarcely was able to know herself, she would venture into his world and see for herself how happy and proud and prosperous he was.

So, having spent all but her last bill for her ticket, she stepped into Philadelphia one spring evening, steeling her heart to what might follow. The next evening she had walked past his great, rich house and was starting back when a sudden shower burst unexpectedly upon her.

She gathered up her skirts in that particular way so characteristic of a dainty woman, and was hurrying along when all at once she was conscious of a sharp, childish cry at her side. Turning, she beheld a tall sad-faced man trying to quiet a fretful baby of about 3 years, which held out its dimpled hands to her and cried:

"Mamma! Mamma!"

The gentleman strove to stop it and Gabriel started on. But sharp and piercing came the "Mum-ma!" and her heart bade her linger.

For the first time the man spoke to her.

"I must beg your pardon, madam. His mother has just died and something about you seems to have recalled her to him."

Gabriel's heart softened at once. Going straight up she took the tiny, outstretched hands in her own and murmured: "Poor, motherless little one."

The father held out his umbrella over her and for the first time she looked at him—the face was Robert's? She was glad for the excuse of turning to baby again and murmured something unintelligible.

However, he had not recognized her, so she drew all her strength to her assistance and succeeded in hiding her emotion.

"If you will walk under my umbrella, as I am going your way for this square, you can keep dry. And, too, I fear baby won't like to part with you now."

There was no easy way to retreat: it would have been absurd to send off in a changed direction through the pelting rain, so she continued talking hurriedly to the child. As they reached the foot of the broad stone steps she stopped, "I cannot thank you enough for having calmed Leslie. His nurse left this morning and he will not be consoled by any of the other servants. So I finally told Mrs. Clarke, the housekeeper, that I would try him for a walk. But will you not take the umbrella? It will be a shame to expose yourself to such a deluge."

She gracefully declined all thanks and such kind offers, and glided quickly off, a tall, blacked-robed figure during the watery drops. But a perfect shriek from baby arose when he found himself deserted in this fashion, and each succeeding cry became louder and more distressing. Again Gabriel could not go. Again she came back to him.

"Will you please come into the house with him? Mrs. Clarke may there be better able to get him away than I,"

So Gabriel, carrying the child, entered his house, unknown, but welcome even then.

Leslie was not to be easily deceived, and all the ruses were seen through immediately by his careful, big blue eyes.

"We must get a nursemaid this very night," declared Mrs. Clarke, as she endeavored in her practical, cold-hearted way to inveigle the young lord from his new "mamma."

"But," groaned Mr. Courtright, "where can one get one which he can trust on such short notice?"

A bold idea entered Gabriel's head: She tried three or four times to speak, and her voice failed. Finally she choked back the lump in her throat and said:

"Would it be presumptuous for me to offer myself? I can show you excellent references, and I am now looking for some such position."

"You a nursemaid?" exclaimed Mr. Courtright in amazement. Then, a moment later, he would have given much to have it back unsaid; her plain black gown was darned at the elbows—it was merely her way of wearing it that gave her the appearance of a woman of long founded culture and delicacy.

Two years went by, in which Miss Varney, as she was now known, undiscovered, was loved by and loved in return Mr. Courtright's two children. It was one evening in March, just before dusk, when she had left Leslie up stairs asleep and had just come down to the drawing-room with Mabel, to stay with the child till her father came to dinner.

He was late and Mabel had wandered off to a back parlor, thus leaving Gabriel alone in the dimly lighted room when Mr. Courtright finally entered.

"I shall call Mabel," she began, starting from her station by the window.

"No, Miss Varney; stay. I have something to say to you. You remember how moved I was the first time Leslie called you 'mamma?' You thought then, no doubt, that it was because of the memory of my wife. Partly so, but mostly because as I looked up at you I thought for an instant that you were the woman—who might have been his mother if the fates had been kinder. Do you know, Miss Varney, that you often remind me cruelly of a woman I loved better than the world?"

"Your wife?" She was glad that it was dark enough to hide the trembling of her lips.

"No, not my wife. I loved Marie one way; she was tender and true to me. But the woman that I really loved—" Then, after a short pause, he went on: "But what I meant to say to you is this: I have learned to love you a thousand times better than Marie, and sometimes, I almost think, as much as I loved—the dearest one. Can you, will you hate me if I ask you thus to be Leslie's mamma in truth as well as in word?"

Slowly came the reply: "But you love the first woman best of all, even yet?"

"Yes, I do. But, as I said, I often almost think that you are she when I stop to realize how I feel toward you."

Moment after moment went by. The shadows came closer and the rim of lighter clouds near the west horizon grew narrower. At last she said: "I, too, loved in the long ago. But I can never in any way love another man. But—"

Before she could finish the sentence Mr. Courtwright had recognized in his governess the "best loved one of all," and it is needless to say that the umbrella episode resulted in Miss Vaughn's really becoming the mamma of baby Leslie.

### Catching the Octopus.

"It is no trick to catch them. They are pulled out with hook and line from the deep waters of the Sound just like fish, and are found on the rocky bottoms of the fishing banks," said a fisherman in Seattle. "Look at this," continued he, raising the slimy mass of legs and pointing to a perfect counterpart of a parrot's black beak. "That's his mouth. Just like a parrot's, only much larger and more powerful. When once those jaws fasten on the bait they never let go until landed on the deck of the boat. They seldom give us much trouble. Experience has taught the men how to handle them safely. The only care necessary is to prevent their fastening their suckers on the sides and bottom of the boat. If by accident or carelessness they should succeed in doing so, the octopus is safe, for the suction of those cup-like disks is so great that nothing but the knife can dislodge them, and as they can't be reached they get away.

"The men know by the weight on the line and its action when an octopus is hooked. Then, by means of poles, the line is kept away from the boat, and, watching a favorable opportunity, with the assistance of boat-hooks, the fellow is suddenly yanked on board and left to thrash its life away on deck. Of course, the men have learned to keep carefully out of reach of its tentacles. On a clear day and in clear weather one can see an octopus at a great depth. Their bodies usually lie hidden under shelving rocks, leaving one or more of those long feelers visible, moving cautiously back and forth.

"Baiting a hook with a white rag and dropping it close by, it is fun to watch their movements. They pretend not to see the bait, believing it is a living prey. They will advance their feelers inch by inch, and gradually their body, and retreat again as if to draw on the intended victim. Playing the bait back and forth excites their cupidity, and when satisfied with the result the beast makes a spring for the bait that for lightning-like speed beats anything on record. Of course, it fastens its razor-like, double-back-action beak into the rag and holds on like grim death, allowing itself to be pulled out of the water rather than let go."

### Cuban Ways.

Many Cuban ways are different from those of any other people on the Globe. A Cuban, when he desires to bring a person to him, motions him to go away. They put keyholes upside down, and applaud in the theatre by a prolonged hiss. Postage stamps are sold everywhere but at the post office, and to get revenue stamps you do not go to a government official, but to a broker on the street. The people live on the first floor and do their cooking upstairs, the nurses and chamber servants are men instead of women, and agricultural implements are sold at chocolate shops.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Too Strong Approval.

Patron—Have you any good butter today?

Grocer—We have, sir.

Patron—How will it compare with the brand you sold me a few days ago?

Grocer—Well, of course that was fine, but we think this last lot outranks it altogether.

Patron—That recommendation is too strong, my friend. I'll have to try elsewhere.—[American Farmer.

## BACK FROM GREENLAND.

### The Peary Arctic Expedition Arrives at Philadelphia.

### The Valuable Discoveries Made by the Daring Explorer.

LIEUTENANT PEARY.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, Penn., says: Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, of the United States Navy, the most successful of explorers of the icy wastes of Greenland, and his brave and faithful wife are back to the country for which they have won fame by making the highest discoveries in that ice-bound land.

The steamer Kite with Lieutenant Peary and party on board arrived at the Breakwater during the night and the members of the Academy of Natural Sciences started down the bay next day on the tug Altoona to meet her.

At daybreak the Kite started up the bay and was met by the Altoona and saluted with cheers from the crowd on board her.

At the Lazaretto the Kite stopped and was examined by the health officer. It was feared that she would be detained, at least for some hours, as the Quarantine regulations now are very strict. These fears, however, turned out to be groundless, as she was promptly passed, having no sickness on board and coming from clean ports in a cold climate.

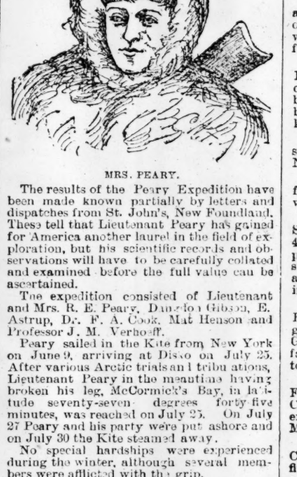
On the way up the river the little barkentine was saluted by shrieking whistles and dipping ensigns.

Quite a crowd had gathered on the pier at Philadelphia to greet the explorers, and when the little vessel was safely docked at noon and Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary were recognized there was prolonged cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.

Especial interest was taken by the crowd in Mrs. Peary, who smiled and bowed pleasantly in response to the welcome. Both the Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary look well, as do the other members of the expedition and of the rescuing party.

Lieutenant Peary left for Washington during the afternoon to remain several days before returning to make his report to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Arrangements have been made for an elaborate reception to Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary, but no date has been fixed nor will be until they are consulted.



MRS. PEARY.

The results of the Peary Expedition have been made known partially by letters and dispatches from St. John's, New Foundland. These tell that Lieutenant Peary has gained for America another laurel in the field of exploration, but his scientific records and observations will have to be carefully collated and examined before the full value can be ascertained.

The expedition consisted of Lieutenant and Mrs. R. E. Peary, Dr. Dan'el Gibson, E. Astrup, Dr. F. A. Cook, Mat Henson and Professor J. M. Verhoeff.

Peary sailed in the Kite from New York on June 9, arriving at Disco on July 25. After various Arctic trials and tribulations, Lieutenant Peary in the mountains having broken his leg, McCormick's Bay, in latitude seventy-seven degrees north, was reached on July 25. On July 27 Peary and his party were put ashore and on July 30 the Kite steamed away.

No special hardships were experienced during the winter, although several members were afflicted with the grip.

No effects of the siege are observable on Mrs. Peary, who battled through the dreary winter days with the full energy of the male members of the expedition.

The real exploring was done this summer. On the 8th of May the start was made from McCormick's Bay. Four sledges and twenty Whale Sound dogs were pressed into service for carrying supplies and equipment, the members of the expedition walking. During their traverse of nearly three months over the most inhospitable region of the earth's surface no mishap of any kind was experienced.

Most of the journey was made over an unbroken expanse of ice and snow which, rising in gentle sweeps and undulations, attained an elevation of 7000 to 8000 feet, falling off to the four points of the compass. Travel over this surface was much as Lieutenant Peary had anticipated, easy and devoid of danger. From fifteen to twenty miles were traversed daily and an average of nearly thirty miles during the last days of the journey.

No traces of human life presented themselves during the entire journey, and scarcely a vestige of animals excepting snow buntings at or about the Humboldt Glacier and sea-gulls, which flitted across the narrow north Atlantic. A number of foxes were observed and procured beyond the eightieth parallel.

Immediately after the return of the Kite, in August, 1891, it was realized that it would be necessary to send a relief expedition after Lieutenant Peary. Professor Heilprin, of the Academy, determined to head it, and on July 27 of this year started from New York in the Miranda for St. John's, New Foundland, where the Kite was found. In her the voyage to McCormick Bay was made, Mrs. Peary taken from the winter quarters where her husband had left her and Peary and his companions picked up further down the coast.

The only casualty to the expedition was the loss of Professor J. M. Verhoeff, of Louisville, Ky., who while the Kite lay at McCormick Bay the second time, went out to collect specimens, and, it is supposed, fell into a crevasse, as his body was not recovered.

Miss Verhoeff, a sister of Professor Verhoeff, who failed to return with his fellow explorers being reported dead, accompanied the reception committee with her aunt and uncle. They discredit the theory that the missing mineralogist was accidentally killed, and firmly believe that he is even now exploring the interior of Greenland, having voluntarily remained behind.

THE brigands of Sicily are charged with wantonly beheading children, cutting their bodies in halves and scattering them about the country for dogs and hogs to devour.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

At a meeting of the paper makers of the United States, held in New York, it was resolved that owing to the shortage in materials entering into the manufacture of paper the prices of all kinds of paper would have to be advanced. The cholera scare has caused a great decrease in the importation of raw materials from foreign countries.

MINISTER BOLET-PERAZA, of Venezuela, abandoned his intention of sending from New York a vessel in pursuit of the steamer South Portland, supposed to contain munitions of war for the Venezuelan revolutionists.

TRUE bills were found by the Grand Jury at Pittsburg, Penn., against Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Streator and Surgeon Glenn, of the Tenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for assault and battery in the Private Iams case.

MONUMENTS were dedicated at Gettysburg, Penn., by the Sixteenth Vermont and the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiments.

JOHN SHAVOR, aged seventy-five, while sitting at a window in Schenectady, N. Y., was struck by lightning a few weeks ago, partially paralyzed and marked with a scarlet circle on his right cheek, below the eye. A few nights ago there was a terrific crash of thunder, and Mr. Shavor's daughter ran into his room, where she found him dead on almost the same spot where he was struck before.

HUGH O'DONNELL, the Homestead (Penn.) strike leader, has been held without bail on a charge of murder.

EX-SPEAKER JAMES W. HUSTED, of the New York Legislature, died at his home in Peekskill a few days ago, aged fifty-nine.

JUDGE GEORGE F. WERTS has formally accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

THE three-masted schooner John Burt, laden with 23,000 bushels of corn, bound for Oswego, N. Y., was wrecked near the mouth of Big Sandy Creek on Lake Ontario. One of the crew and the woman cook were drowned.

A CYCLONE swept over the Eastern District of Brooklyn, East New York and Long Island City. In the Eastern District of Brooklyn six houses in course of erection were blown down. Two boys were killed and one lad and a workman were severely injured. A four story building in course of erection in Long Island City was demolished. One man was killed and three sustained probably fatal injuries.

TERRIFIC wind and snow storm prevailed on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, the wind reaching a velocity of 100 miles. Wire communication with the Glen House and the Summit was cut off and trains could not get down the mountain on account of snow and ice.

As the result of a quarrel about $75 Frederick Mellenburg, a septuagenarian, murdered his wife, seriously shot his stepdaughter and committed suicide at Paterson, N. J.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL was renominated at the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention at Boston.

THE New York People's Party State Convention was called to order at Syracuse. Nominations were made as follows: For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Lawrence J. McParlin, of Lockport; for the electoral delegates at large—Thaddeus B. Wakeman, of New York City, and I. E. Dean, of Honeoye Falls.

CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR EDGERTON arrested at Philadelphia, Penn., six conspirators who have succeeded in robbing the mails of over $10,000 worth of articles of all sorts. The men were drivers in the employment of the Union Transfer Company, engaged in driving the mail wagons between the Post-office and the railroad stations.

### South and West.

A FAST freight train was wrecked at Dayton, Ohio, by a six-year-old boy, who turned the switch. He said that he wanted to see a big wreck. Ten cars were smashed and piled on each other and freight scattered over the debris.

SANTANA CARA and Daniel Garcia, cousins and natives of Mexico, got into a quarrel over a woman at Sandigo, Texas. Garcia was shot three times, Cara once; both were fatally injured.

SIX men started to ride up in the skip at Eureka mine at Bessemer, Mich., contrary to orders, and when about 200 feet from the bottom the skip dumped, four its occupants being hurled to the bottom of the shaft and killed.

SEVEN dead and three injured is the result of a railroad wreck which occurred at New Hampton, Iowa, a few days ago.

J. H. WICKES, a New York millionaire, fell out of a window at Detroit, Mich., and was instantly killed. His neck was broken.

ROBBERS entered the bank of Ben E. Snipes & Co., at Roslyn, Washington, at 4 p. m., a few days ago, covered the employes and customers with revolvers and stole $20,000 from the safe. As they rode away they opened fire and shot the cashier in the leg and a colored man in the hip.

AT Kalamazoo, Mich., Lee Struble, Chas. Eurton and George and Morris Castleman got into a quarrel while chopping wood. George Castleman was killed and his brother fatally wounded by an axe wielded by Burton.

ENGINEER JOHN ELMORE was killed and Firemen Ben Garner and Sam Estes and Conductor W. R. Lambert injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler near Pratt Mines, Ala.

HOWARD, the county seat of Miner County, Iowa, has been nearly wiped out by fire. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Allensworth were caught in a building and killed. More than fifty houses were destroyed. Loss, $100,000.

FOUR Chinese have disregarded the circulars recently issued by the Chinese Six Companies, and have been registered at San Francisco, Cal., under the Geary Registration Act.

THE Wisconsin Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring the apportionment made by the extra session of the Legislature invalid.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court decided in favor of the Republicans in the contested election cases.

### Washington.

REAR ADMIRAL BENHAM has been ordered to proceed with his flagship, the Newark, now at Genoa, to Cadiz, to escort the Queen Regent of Spain to Huelva, October 8, where the next day a statue to Columbus will be unveiled. The Bennington, which is now at Cadiz, will accompany the Newark and the fleet of Spanish vessels and participate in the ceremonies.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI arrived at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard from Washington. Rear-Admiral Brown surrendered the flagship Baltimore to him and then hoisted his flag on the Thetis.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has issued an order to establish the free delivery service, to commence December 1, 1892, in among other places, Greenfield, Mass; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Leominster, Mass.; Media, Penn.; Braddock, Penn.; Waterville, Me., and New Rochelle and Port Chester, N. Y.

THE Secretary of the Interior has approved the allotment of lands to the Seneca Indians and the eastern band of Shawnees in the Indian Territory. There are 175 of the former and 250 of the latter, who will receive sixty acres of land apiece, and, in some cases, an additional eighty acres, where the land is used for grazing or is not fertile.

THE Interior Department announces that the Cherokee Commission has opened negotiations with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians for the sale of their reservations in Indian Territory.

### Foreign.

A TYPHOON wrecked 5000 buildings on the Riukiu Islands, near Japan.

THE Yellow River has again overflowed its banks in China. Twelve towns have been inundated and many lives lost.

EDMUND JOHNSON, Consul at Kehl, Germany, has been removed for false representation as to his military services and for fraudulent practices. The case has been under investigation by Secretary Foster for a month. Mr. Johnson was first appointed to the consular service in 1873.

THE Chamber of Deputies, which constitutes the Electoral College, has just declared Porfirio Diaz President of Mexico for four years from the 1st of next December.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTON RITCHIE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, is dead, aged seventy-nine years.

THE number of deaths from the cholera within the whole Russian Empire, from the beginning of the epidemic, is officially reported at 185,649.

THE British Consulate at Mozambique has reported to the Foreign Office the drowning of an exploring party of two Englishmen and five Germans at the mouth of the River Moma.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

DONOVAN leads the Pittsburgs in running.

ST. LOUIS has tried six men on third base this season.

BECKLEY, of Pittsburg, has been playing a marvelous first base of late.

WASHINGTON has signed O'Rourke, released recently from New York.

WARD, of Brooklyn, has been playing a phenomenal second base all season.

GLASSCOCK has been released by St. Louis for impudence to President Von der Ahe.

BROWN is the greatest baseball idol Louisville has known since the days of Hecker.

ZIMMER has caught in all the games of the Clevelands in the second half of the season.

WITH McKean in the game the Clevelands send five left-handers to bat in succession.

KILLEN is the only Washington pitcher who has made any kind of a showing this year.

THOMPSON, of the Philadelphias, finally made an error after playing forty-nine games perfectly.

NICHOLS, who, with Devlin, Craver and Hall, was blacklisted in 1877, is still playing Sunday games about New York City, using a fictitious name.

ST. LOUIS has tried just twenty-nine players this season. The Washingtons are next, with twenty-five, but the Baltimores head the list with thirty-one.

BARNIE, late manager of the Baltimore's, says old ball players and managers should never be appointed umpires, as the players attempt too many liberties in honor of old times.

IF the Clevelands win the second championship Clarkson ought to be a proud man, because then he will have been a member of both championship teams—a distinction which can be claimed by no other ball player.

A GREAT game was lately at played at San Jose, Cal., the home club and Los Angeles club playing eighteen innings, the score then standing two runs each. Neither club scored after the fifth inning. The home club made six hits to the Los Angeles's twelve. Second Baseman Ebright, of San Jose, accepted all of eighteen chances, and Second Baseman Glenalvin accepted seventeen out of eighteen. Short Stop Stafford, of Los Angeles, put out four men, assisted ten times and had two errors.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. | Clubs. | Won. | Lost | Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland. | 47 | 17 | .734 | Cincinnati. | 31 | 32 | .492 |
| Boston. | 39 | 24 | .619 | Chicago. | 31 | 33 | .484 |
| Pittsburg. | 36 | 28 | .563 | Louisville. | 27 | 35 | .435 |
| Brooklyn. | 36 | 29 | .554 | Baltimore. | 23 | 37 | .384 |
| New York. | 34 | 29 | .540 | St. Louis. | 22 | 43 | .338 |
| Philad'lp'a. | 33 | 31 | .516 | Washing'n. | 21 | 42 | .333 |

## P. S. GILMORE DEAD.

### The Famous Musician Dies of Heart Disease at St. Louis.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, one of the most famous bandmasters in the world, is dead. Surrounded by his wife, daughter and three spiritual ministers he breathed his last in his room at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. He died of heart disease.

His band was playing at the St. Louis Exposition under the direction of Assistant Director Charles Freudenvoll, and when the sad news was borne them many of the older members broke down and sobbed like children.

The concert was immediately stopped and the audience gathered in groups discussing the sad feature of the exposition.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore was born near Dublin, Ireland, on Christmas Day, 1829. When eighteen years old Gilmore came to this country. He had scarcely landed when he was asked to become leader of a Boston band.

In 1858 he organized in Boston what has since been known as Gilmore's band, the one with which he has given concerts all over this country and over half of Europe. Gilmore and his band were with Burnside in the Carolinas in the first years of the war. After the war Gilmore returned to Boston, and there, in 1869, he held the great peace jubilee which made his name famous among the bandmasters of the world. It proved so successful that the following year he organized another of an international character, foreign Nations being asked to take part. It was given in a building holding 100,000 people. The chorus numbered 20,000, and 2000 trained musicians took part. With his jubilee honors thick upon him Mr. Gilmore moved to New York City, and settling to his original organization, formed his famous military band. With this band he visited in 1878 the various capitals of Europe, taking prizes at band concerts in several of them. He made himself and his band especially conspicuous at the Paris Exposition of that year.

Of late years Mr. Gilmore was identified with the summer concerts at Manhattan Beach. Mr. Gilmore's musical compositions are very numerous, and some of them have given him a wide fame.

## HISSED THEIR CAPTAIN.

### Insubordination in a British Regiment Stationed at Windsor.

The members of the First Life Guards Regiment of the British Army, stationed at Windsor, have been disaffected for some time past owing to the many drills and inspections they have been compelled to undergo. A non-commissioned officer of C squadron found all the eighty saddles belonging to the squadron so badly cut that they were completely ruined.

The men were ordered into their barracks and were there confined. Here they became uproarious, disturbing the whole neighborhood. They sang "Britons Never Shall be Slaves," popular music hall songs and the National anthem. The affair created much excitement in Windsor, and crowds of villagers surrounded the barracks listening to the noise. Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night the whole squadron went into the barrack yard singing and yelling at the top of their voices. The uproar was continued until "lights out" was sounded, when silence was restored.

The only scene was when Captain Rawson entered the barrack square in a cab. Then the whole regiment lined the balconies looking on the square and received him with loud hooting and hissing. Profuse abuse was heaped on him.

## THE SOUVENIR COINS.

### The Design for the World's Fair Half Dollar Selected.

The design for the five million souvenir half dollars has been agreed upon by the World's Fair people and Mint Director Leech. The face of the coin will contain Lotto's head of Columbus and the reverse side his caravals, under which are two globes. Across the globes will be the figures 1492. Under the globes will be the year in which the coin is struck, 1892 or 1893. Director Leech said he hoped to have one million of these souvenirs pieces struck this year and the remaining four millions early in 1893.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

A PRINCE drives a Moscow cab.

RAILROAD strikes are increasing.

OUR telephones employ 8495 persons.

TEXTILES are first in Russia industries.

CHESTER, Ill., has several female butchers.

EXPRESS messengers have organized labor unions in Chicago and St. Louis.

GAMEKEEPERS in the Highlands of Scotland have struck for higher wages.

FREIGHT-HANDLERS propose organizing an International union of their trade.

THE telegraph operators have failed in their efforts to form a new brotherhood.

STRIKES of the Paris cabmen are monthly. They never last more than twenty-four hours.

WORK has been stopped in the Temescal tin mine of California because of a disagreement as to wages.

THE laundry girls of Logansport, Ind., recently organized a union and marched in a body in the Labor Day parade.

THE Pennsylvania Railway has issued orders to all its employes requiring the strictest cleanliness both as to person and the company's property.

LONDON railway refreshment-room barmaids work from fourteen to fifteen hours per day, and many of them are fed on hashed scraps left on customers' plates.

THE corn cutters in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio, have formed an association to fight the patent corn cutting sleds and refused to work for farmers using the obnoxious sleds.

A CIRCULAR issued by the organized glass-workers of France, who demand the eight-hour workday, says that at present their excessive hours keep the undertakers needlessly busy.

## NEW MEXICO'S REPORT.

### Satisfaction Derived From the Work of the Land Court.

Governor L. B. Prince, of the Territory of New Mexico, has sent to the Secretary of the Interior his annual report.

The report refers to "the satisfaction derived from the work of the land court, created in the last year. Grants covering an area of 248,000 acres were confirmed." The population of the Territory is 153,593, of which 10,874 are colored, 142,394 are natives and 11,249 foreign born, 83,055 are males 70,538 females. The real estate, and improvements for 1891 were assessed at $45,329,563; personal property, $8,280,747. The Territorial indebtedness on March 6, 1892, was $864,806; a slight decrease. The land entries ending June 30, 1892, covered an area of 408,932 acres.

The boundary line between the Territory of New Mexico on the West, and Texas and Oklahoma on the East is still unsettled. Cattle raising has declined, but sheep industry is prosperous.

## THE MARKETS.

### Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | BEANS AND PEAS. | | |
| Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice | $2 20 | @ | $2 25 |
| Medium, 1891, choice | 1 95 | @ | — |
| Pea, 1891, choice | 1 95 | @ | 2 00 |
| Red kidney, 1891, choice | — | @ | 2 75 |
| Red kidney, poor to fair | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Lima, Cal., per bush | 1 85 | @ | 2 00 |
| Green peas, 1892, per bbl | 1 80 | @ | 1 85 |
| | BUTTER. | | |
| Creamery—St. & Penn., extra | 24½ | @ | 25 |
| St. & Penn., firsts | 22 | @ | 23½ |
| Western, firsts | 22 | @ | 23½ |
| Western, seconds | 20 | @ | 21 |
| Western, thirds | 18 | @ | 19 |
| State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras | — | @ | 23 |
| Half tubs and pails, 1sts | 20 | @ | 22 |
| Half tubs and pails, 2ds | 18 | @ | 19 |
| Welsh tubs, extras | 22 | @ | — |
| Welsh tubs, 1sts | 20 | @ | 21 |
| Welsh tubs, 2ds | 18 | @ | 19 |
| Western—Im. cream'y, 1sts | 19 | @ | 20 |
| W. Im. creamery, 2ds | 16 | @ | 18 |
| W. Im. creamery, 3ds | 15 | @ | 15½ |
| Western Factory, fresh, firsts | 16 | @ | 16½ |
| W. Factory, seconds | — | @ | 15½ |
| W. Factory and dairy, 3ds | 14½ | @ | 15 |
| | CHEESE. | | |
| State factory—Full cream, white, fancy | 10 | @ | — |
| Full cream, colored, fancy | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| Full cream, good to prime | 9½ | @ | 9¾ |
| Part skims, choice | 6½ | @ | 7 |
| Part skims, good to prime | 5½ | @ | 6 |
| Part skims, common | 3 | @ | 3½ |
| Full skims | 1 | @ | 2 |
| | EGGS. | | |
| State and Penn—Fresh | 22½ | @ | 23½ |
| Western—Fresh, fancy | 21½ | @ | 22 |
| Fresh, prime | 21½ | @ | 21¾ |
| | FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH. | | |
| Apples—Red sorts, bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Green sorts, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Sweet varieties, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Pears, Bartlett, per keg | 1 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Seckel, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Common cooking, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 2 25 |
| Grapes, up river, Del., per lb | 5 | @ | 7 |
| Up river, Niagara, per lb | 3 | @ | 4 |
| Up river, Concord, lb | 2 | @ | 2½ |
| Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Poor to fair | 65 | @ | 1 00 |
| Plums, up river, per crate | 75 | @ | 1 25 |
| State, 10 lb basket | 4 | @ | 50 |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl | 5 00 | @ | 6 25 |
| | HOPS. | | |
| State—1892, fair to choice | 21 | @ | 22 |
| 1891, prime | — | @ | 22 |
| 1891, common to good | 17 | @ | 21 |
| Old odds | 5 | @ | 8 |
| | LIVE POULTRY. | | |
| Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn. | 14 | @ | 14½ |
| Western, per lb | 13½ | @ | 14 |
| Spring Chickens, local, lb | 12½ | @ | 13½ |
| Southern per lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Roosters, old, per lb | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 11 | @ | 13 |
| Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair | 65 | @ | 90 |
| Southern, per pair | 50 | @ | 60 |
| Geese, Western, per pair | 1 37 | @ | 1 62 |
| Southern, per pair | 1 25 | @ | 1 37 |
| Pigeons, per pair | 30 | @ | 40 |
| | DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED. | | |
| Turkeys—Young, per lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Old mixed weights | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Toms, fair to prime | — | @ | — |
| Chickens—Phila., per lb | 15 | @ | 19 |
| L. I. broilers | — | @ | — |
| Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb | 12½ | @ | 13 |
| Western, per lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Ducks—Western, per lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Eastern, per lb | 16 | @ | 17 |
| Spring, L. I., per lb | 17 | @ | 18 |
| Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb | 18 | @ | 19 |
| Squabs—Dark, per doz | 2 00 | @ | — |
| Light, per doz | 3 00 | @ | — |
| | VEGETABLES. | | |
| Potatoes—State, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| Jersey, prime, per bbl | 1 87 | @ | 2 00 |
| Jersey, inferior, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| L. I., in bulk, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Cabbage, L. I., per 100 | 4 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl | 2 25 | @ | — |
| Eastern, red, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| State, per bbl | — | @ | 2 25 |
| Squash—Marrow, per barrel | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Cucumbers, pickers, per 1000 | 1 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Long Island, per 100 | 4 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Tomatoes, per crate | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Lima beans, fair to prime, bag | 1 50 | @ |

# The North Carolinian.

**Published Every Wednesday**

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.


NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

STATE REPUBLIBAN TICKET.

For Governor:
DAVID M. FURCHES,
Of Iredell.
Lieutenant Governor:
JAMES M. MOODY,
Of Macon.
Secretary of State:
RUFIS AMIS,
Of Granville.
Treasurer:
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Of Guilford.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.

### DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.

It will be remembered that in 1884 Mr. Cleveland ran for the Presidency, and was elected on a platform which stated that the Democratic party simply desired to reform the tariff, and that in reforming it, they did not intend to disturb existing industries. They said that they were aware of the fact that many industries depended on a protective tariff, and that all changes of existing law must take note of the interests of the labor and capital involved.

This was one of those characteristic Democratic dodging planks, which was intended to mean, and did mean, anything to anybody. Mr. Randall stumped New York, saying that it meant Protection; Mr. Hurd stumped Ohio, saying that it meant Free Trade; Mr. Mills stumped Texas, saying that it was exactly in line with true Democracy.

But the Democratic Convention of 1892, when this identical plank was presented to it by its platform committee, overwhelmingly threw it out, and by a vote of 546 to 342 the Convention declared for Free Trade, pure and simple. To have regard for any other purpose, it said, in devising a tariff than the one purpose of raising revenue was unconstitutional.

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Republican protection maintains the wages of American workingmen at a higher figure than the wages of pauper Europe, and Grover Cleveland in his letter of acceptance calls this "greed and selfishness." To be selfish is the human instinct. We know of no politician more selfish than Grover Cleveland, and few who have been more greedy.

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The Democrats started out by promising an aggressive campaign, and began by detending their blundering old rattle trap of a platform. They are trying to make out that it doe not mean what it says. The Republicans are not denying anything in their platform,

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General Master Powderly has made a few striking remarks on the villiany of the Democratic surrender to Monopoly and Free Trade. The marks which his blows have left on the veneer covering of the Democratic machine suggest that Mr. Powderly used a maul as well as a pen.

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The business men of the country know that their interests are safe in the hands of the Republican party. The action of the Fifty-second Congress has made it clear that these interests would not be safe in hands of the Democratic party.

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"A solemn sense of responsibility.', Mr. Cleveland says, leads him for the third time to represent his party in the contest for supremacy. Was it the same solemn sense of responsibility that led him to declare in his first message against a second term?

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The Peoples' party candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Weaver, has been rotten-egged out of Georgia. He publishes a letter declaring that free speech is not tolerated in that State.

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Inasmuch as Grover Cleveland has made a free trade b d, Mr. Hill is determined that the gentleman shall lie in it.

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Col. W. P. Canaday, ex-Sergeant at-Arms of the U. S Senate, committed suicide at Washington last week.

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The cotton crop is reported very short in three of the large cotton producing States, and it is believed that this will advance the price.

### HOW IT BENEFITS FARMERS.

In 1890, during the fiscal year under the old Tariff act, the importations to the United States of horses, cattle, sheep, barley, oats, rye, eggs, vegetables, flaxseed, hemp, jute and tobacco, amounted in value to $864,35,515.

In 1892, during the corresponding period, under the Republican McKinley law, our imports of these articles amounted in value to $40,35 4,006. This decrease of $24,382,509 represents the increase in the gains of American farmers due to Republican protection.

In 1891, during the eight months ending August 31 of that year, the total exports of breadstuffs from the United States amounted in value to $113,568,108.

In 1892, during the corresponding period, under Republican reciprocity and protection, our total exports of breadstuffs amounted to $161,239,917. This increase of $47,673,809 was put into the pockets of our American farmers.

### CLENELAND'S LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland has spoken at last. His letter of acceptance is made public. Half of it is devoted to the tariff question, and the other half contains a paragraph a piece on the "Force bill," civil service reform, parochial schools, pensions immigration, money and the World's Fair, and three paragraphs to himself and his "consecration."

The whole letter is a gelatinous mass of platitudinous generalities, which are not redeemed from utter flatness by any glitter or from utter monotony by any point. Compared with the decisive, progressive, positive, clear-cut utterances of President Harrison, these purely negative maxims, each wrapped up in flabby verbiage, like a toy done up in cotton batting, are meaningless and futile.

### DEMOCRACY'S INCONSISTENT RECORD.

In 1832 protection is "indispensable;" in 1872 "we remit the discussion of the subject;" and in 1895 protection is unconstitutional, a fraud and robbery. According to the Democracy of Andrew Jackson the Democracy of Cleveland and Watterson threatens the country with ruinous consequences. According to the Democracy of Cleveland the Democracy of Andrew Jackson was a Republican fraud. As far as Democratic traditions stand, therefore, Jefferson and Jackson Democrats will vote with Harrison and McKinley.

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The Insane Asylum at Raleig has 326 inmates, the largest number ever there at one time.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sep. 30th, 1892.

The President has every right to feel proud of the news brought from Indiana by Hon. R. B. F. Pierce, chairman of the Republican executive committee of that state, who stopped in Washington on his way to New York, where he had been called by business. "The campaign," said Mr. Pierce, "is moving very satisfactorily to us, and the State will go Republican beyond doubt. There are a remarkable number of changes of life-long Democrats to the Republican side. Cases are reported daily, among farmers as well as mechanics and business men, and I now recall seven counties in which marked changes have taken place. Within the last week ten voters in one family, in one of the southern counties, came over, because of the free trade plank in the Democratic platform. A few days ago a Democrat who is a prominent wholesale merchant of Indianapolis told me that he intended to vote for Harrison because he considered the changes which would necessarily result in the business world from the election of Cleveland and a Democratic Congress dangerous, and besides he was so well satisfied with the able, dignified and conservative administration of President Harrison that he was anxious far it to continue four years longer."

The Democrats are getting alarmed over the news of a new kick by Tammany which comes from New York, and some of them acknowledge that it is useless for Cleveland to expect to carry that State; if Tammany's demands are satisfied the mugwumps and anti-snappers will become kickers.

Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance has injured instead of helping him, as it has destroyed the belief of the people in his political straightforwardness and honesty and shown him in his true color as a wobbling politician who tries to write on both sides of every question without definitely committing himself to any. For instance, while agreeing with the Chicago platform that the protective tariff shall be abolished he assures the people that the Democratic party does not propose to injure the business interests of any American citizen. Even a Democrat must be able to see the contradiction in this.

All the news received at the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is couraging, and, notwithstanding the enormous Democratic majority in the House, which everybody knows was obtained by concerted misrepresentations of the McKinley tariff law, there are good prospects of electing a majority of Republicans to the next House. The workings of the McKinley law, as shown by reports prepared in numerous States by Democratic as well as Republican officials, are proving to be the most convincing sort of arguments, and Republican speakers who took part in the campaign of 1890 are proudly recalling to their hearers the prophecies made then as to how the law would work. The wild-cat money plank in the Chicago platform is also reported to be doing good service for the Republicans,

### Rev. Tho's Dixon Jr., on the "Force Bill."

*From New York Press, Sept. 19th, 1892:*

The so-called Force bill was the text upon which Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., scathingly arraigned Tammany Hall in his preliminary dicourse at Association Hall yesterday.

"Tammany Hall returns to its old tricks," said the speaker. "About to force another municipal campaign and not daring to make a fight on the issues of the city government, the 'gang' set up a great hue and cry about the Force bill. When confronted with filthy streets, a partisan Board of Health protected gambling hells and dives, a poisoned water shed and criminals in office, they ingenuously reply: 'We are Democrats! Would you injure the Democracy?'

Tammany Hall and its hand organ that winces beneath the Pulitzer building know as well as they know the location of Lion Park and other dividend paying nuisances of this city that no such ghost issue as the Force bill now confronts the people of America. The cry is simply a *campaign lie* invented for the convenience of disreputables who expect to rob the city of New York for another season under cover of a national party name to which they have always proved traitors when convenient."

TAMMANY THE CURSE OF THE SOUTH.

"Many good Southern people have felt that Tammany Hall is their friend. As a Southern born citizen I wish to protest against this humbug. Tammany Hall has been the curse of the South since the war. Democracy in the South has stood for the government of the community—its wealth, virture and intelligence. Tammany Hall is the incarnation of thug supremacy. The meanest elements of our community are its bone and sinew. *The South has been damned by the friendship of Tammany Hall.* It has prevented the posibility of reconciliation between the sections because it has prevented the virture and intelligence of the North from even a serious study of the Southern questions. Let no Southern man in New York be deceived by a Force bill ghost. Let the National Democracy take notice that when it becomes absolutely necessary for it to sell its soul to Tammany Hall to win **its days are numbered.**"

### Leaves the Democracy and Embraces Republicanism.

Leon Cohen, Democratic candidate for State Senator in the New York Ninth district at the last Senatorial election, has written to chairman Jackson of the New York county Democracy, resigning his membership in the organization, the County Committee and the Committee of Twenty-four. He says he will vote for Harrison and Reid and asks his friends to do likewise. He says the Democratic party; by its acceptance of Cleveland and his free trade and wildcat currency ideas, has forfeited the title of Democracy or to represent the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden.

Every true American, he says, should be a patriot first and a partisan afterwards. The followers of Cleveland now appear in the light of mere sycophants "clinging to the skirts of the apostle of calamity, a man who, on this occasion, appears before his fellow citizens in proper person and not as a paid substitute."

He then goes on to say that as a workingman he is forced to believe in the protection of American labor. He has seen the growth and development of the industries of the United States under the fostering care of the protective tariff until at the present time the country is in a condition of unrivaled prosperity.

### Two Hundred Dollar Prize Offered.

*Frank Leslie's Weekly*, ever enterprising, offers $200 to the subscriber who guesses nearest to the plurality which the candidate for the Presidency may receive. This means the plurality of the popular vote. *Frank Leslie's Weekly* contains nearly every week great front-page cartoons, which quite equal those of its lively contemporary, the *Judge*. In illustrating the news events of the week in its highest possible artistic manner, and in giving also the latest pictures of foreign events, it fills a want that no other weekly in the country does. *Frank Leslie's* will be sent for five weeks for 50 cents. This includes the privilege of guessing on the plurality.

### *New Way to Catch Fish.*

Mr. David Pickle, of the Cuba district, Blakely, Ga., has a new mode of catching fish, says the Atlanta Constitution. The plan is this: The fish are baited for some days with a mixture of flour and magnetized steel filings made into stiff paste or dough. When they begin to take the bait a magnetized iron or steel rod, coated with the same kind of paste is let down to them. They soon attempt to suck the paste from it and in doing so stick hard and fast.

It is not unusual for Mr Pickle to haul out at one time a long string or rod of fish in this way. This plan of fishing, combined with Mr. Odom's method of frightening or setting fire to the fur of raccoons and burning them out of the highest trees with roman candles, is bound to revolutionize hunting and fishing in this section.

### Deserving Prrise.

We desire to say to our citizens that we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. Price only 50c a bottle. Sold by A. Wadsworth.

### From Stevenson's Home Paper.

Chicago Tribune.

Adlai is down South preaching sectionalism and race prejudice. Of course this is not statesmanlike, patriotic or respectable, but it is Democratic and Stevensonian.

### *BENEFITS OF FAIRS.*

From Albemarle Park Journal.

The object of a Fair is not pecuniary gain on the part of its Managers, or of any of its exhibitors. A successful Fair will pay expenses and leave a margin for further improvements; but it is conducted by a few practical and public-spirited citizens for the benefit of the many, and not for personal profit. A successful fair is one in which the people of the District, where the fair is held, take a real interest, and show this interest by their careful preparation of exhibits, and by their personal attendance. The managers give the opportunity, the people must do the rest by improving it to the best of their ability. When this is done, the fair is a success, and proves beneficial not in material, advancement merely of the country, but in other ways also. What are some of the benefits? One is the *educational* benefit. This array of entries of all sorts from the farm, the shop, the factory and elsewhere, representing, as it is supposed, the best products of the District, and the best intelligence, skill and industry of its people, is instructive to all who behold them and gives ideas that are new to many, of the variety and richness of the country, its capacity for improvement, the power that lies in intelligent industry, the possibilities of development that still lie concealed in the people. It is especially instructive to the exhibitors and competitors themselves, and this is a principal benefit of a fair—the stimulus given to improvement in every kind of labor industry through the desire to excel. We learn, if we are wise, from one another, and by one another's success or failures; by comparison of one another's work. Fairs have had much to do with explaining the wonderful development, progress and prosperity of our country in material resources. In Europe they have largely assisted in solving the problem how to make a comparatively small area support a crowded population, They are a great school full of object lessons which the humblest citizen is free to study, catching inspiration, from which he goes home resolved to do better himself than he ever did before. No amount of money could ever express the value of this benefit supplied by the fair.

Then there is the *social* benefit, Fairs are gatherings of the people without class or party distinctions, civil or religious, and the conditions are such as to promote the feeling of unity and common citizenship, and love of country. Under the ancient Hebrew regime, the people gathered together three times a year to hold festivals. Two of them were somewhat of the nature of fairs though possessed of a religious character. The first and best fruits of the fold, the field, orchard and vineyard were brought as offerings to the Lord. The grand benefit however, lay in the assembling of the people, and cementing anew the religious and civil ties that bound them to God and the country and one another. There is perhaps no better place, or time, than a Fair to show and to feel the interdependence of the several classes which make up the people of a land. Here especially the professional and the commercial classes may learn their indebtedness to that which is devoted to the cultivation of the soil. Say what we will, and take what exceptions one may please, the bottom truth is undisturbed still, namely, that the *land* is the true wealth of a nation. The city should know that there is a great place called the country, and that the city, mighty and exalted though it be, must go down, if the land goes down, Did space permit, it might be shown how well-conducted Fairs tend to the benefit of the people in other directions. Enough has been said in the columns of this paper to set every one to thinking how he or she may best contribute to make the Albemarle Park Fair a great success—a true success—a means of developing and enriching this goodly land inherited from our fathers, and the gift of our God.

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Planters and farmers, whose interests are so largely bound up in keeping their horses and mules in condition for the plow, the harrow and the wagon, and whose teams are so often "thrown out of gear" by collar and trace galls, and by scratches, sand cracks, etc, will surely stand in their own light if they do not keep at their stables a supply of Salvation Oil.

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The best way to salt horses is to have a little compartment in one corner of the feed box in which keep a lump of rock salt. Neither cattle nor sheep, and not even hogs will eat too much salt if it is always kept within their reach. For hogs, it is best to mix the salt with an equal quantity of wood ashes.—Agriculturalists.

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You don't have to continue dosing with Simmons Liver Regulator. Often a little cures effectually.

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Fusing with the Peoples' party in Wisconsin and rotten egging the candidate of the party in Georgia. Truly Democracy is full of expediency, but not much for principles.

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The great vegetable substitute for pills is Simmons Liver Regulator.

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The English, who used to sneer at our tomatoes, cannot now get enough of the vegetable, which is a "luxury of the season" on London tables.

---

Why will you suffer from indigestion and dyspepsia? Simmons Liver Regulator is pleasant and cures.

---

In taking down the stove if any soot should fall upon the carpet or rug cover quickly with dry salt before sweeping and not a mark of it will be left.

---

It is said to cost less to send the product of an acre of wheat from Dakota to England than it does to manure an acre in England so that it can grow good wheat.

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It does not pay to feed $160 worth of corn to only $50 worth of hogs.

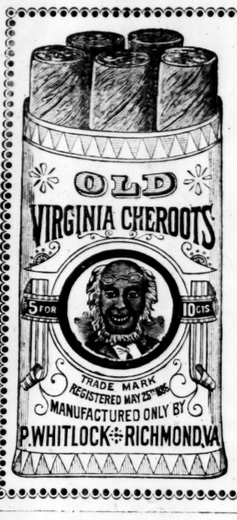
---

It is said that if sweet oil is applied to the skin immediately after a blow or bruise it will not turn black and blue.


**Many Persons**

Are broken down from overwork or early old cares **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.






**Ladies**

Sometimes object to a Pipe, and every one objects to a Bad Cigar. You can smoke

**OLD VIRGINIA CHEROOTS**

with perfect satisfaction both to yourself and friends, as their aroma is equal to the Best Cigar. FIVE for TEN CENTS.


In breedind live stock of any sort there should be a definite object, whice should always be kept in view and worked toward steadily. Before you breed know what you want to produce and mate your animals directly for that.

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If you feel all broke up and out of sorts agitate your liver with Simmons Liver Regulator.

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Silks and ribbons may be cleaned and made to look like new by sponging them with equal parts of strong tea and vinegar. Iron with a not too hot iron.

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No one ever tried Simmons Liver Regulator without being satisfied with its effect.

---

It is said that a wall that is inclined to be damp may be made impervious to moisture by applying a varnish of one part shellac to two of naptha. The disagreeable odor soon departs and it is ready to be papered as soon as dry.


**DAY'S HORSE POWDER**

Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c. 1 pound in each package. Sold by all dealers.

**DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP**

For Sale by all druggists

**2 SALVATION OIL** KILLS PAIN

**BULL'S Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption COUGH SYRUP**

For the cure of and for the relief of Consumptive persons PRICE 25 CTS. For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

**Salem Female Academy,**

—SALEM, N. C.—

The Oldest Female College in the South

The 91st Annual Session begins September 1st, 1892. Register for last year 327. Special features: **the Development of Health, Character and Intellect.** Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory; Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in **Music, Art, Languages, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial** studies.

JOHN H. CLEWELL, Principal.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.**

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

**Best in the World.**

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

**Take no Substitute,** but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

FOWLER & CO.

**A. W. HAFF,** Successor to Lanphear & Haff, Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobster Etc., Etc.

NO. 1 FULTON [illegible] NEW YORK.

[illegible] North Carolina [illegible] No Agents.

W. Hallett & Co., Box 5067 [illegible]

**DREW'S YEAST POWDER**

[illegible] Making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cakes, Hot Rolls, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. A pound can's 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants. Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND Oil Clothing**

is warranted the Best in the World!

Is more WATERPROOF,
Is STRONGER, and
will WEAR LONGER

than any other goods manufactured. Ask for the "FISH BRAND," take no other. A. C. ZIRCKEL & BRO., Sole Agents, Baltimore, Md.

**SAVE 50%**

**BY COOKING YOUR FEED!**

BE progressive, inform yourself, investigate what we claim. If it is true you want to avail yourself of it. Hundreds of farmers and stock-feeders testify to its great merits.

**SAVE EXPENSE OF GRINDING**

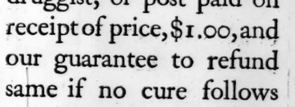
**MAKES TWICE THE FAT**

**FEEDS DOUBLE THE STOCK,**

**SAVES** Two Dollars every time the contents are cooked and fed out.

CIRCULARS, FULL INFORMATION AND POINTS TO STOCK-FEEDERS FREE.

Mitchell Machine Co., KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA.




**DIXIE PERFECTION BAKING POWDER**

TRADE MARK

**PURE CREAM-TARTAR POWDER**

ENDORSED BY

PROF A. L. METZ, P. H. G,

of Medical Department Tulane University of Louisiana, who, after a careful analysis, pronounces it a pure Cream Tartar Powder, which he cheerfully recommends to the public.

**"THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE"**

PURE, WHOLESOME AND POWERFUL.

You Want It. Ask Grocer For It.

GULF MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

**P. P. P.**

The PROVIDENTIAL PILE PREPARATION is sold under a positive guarantee to cure any case of Piles if our directions are followed. For sale by your druggist, or post paid on receipt of price, $1.00, and our guarantee to refund same if no cure follows our directions. References, any Bank in the United States.

Providential Pile Preparation Co. SOUTH PITTSBURGH, PENN.

FOR THE BLOOD, Weakness, Nervousness, Indigestion and Biliousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

**DR. SLANDERS' DIFFUSIBLE TONIC GUARANTEED SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEVERS**

The Only Remedy of its Kind.

RELIEVES AT ONCE

all Feverish conditions. When used promptly, in the first stages, will prevent Malarial Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, and quickly relieves all serious conditions in Hay Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

*Guaranteed to Break up Chills and Fever, Ague Colds and LaGrippe at once. No Bad Effects.*

A Medical Record Without Parallel:

*Yellow Fever, Jacksonville, Fla., 1888; Typhoid Fever, Negaunee, Mich., 1889; Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever, Colds, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Influenza or LaGrippe.*

The Proprietor's guarantee with $1.00 bottles. Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1 per bottle. Prepared by Diffusible Tonic Co., Sturgis, Mich.

**DR. SLANDERS' DIFFUSIBLE TONIC GUARANTEED SPECIFIC FOR CHILLS**

**TAKE AN AGENCY FOR**

DAGGETT'S Self-basting ROASTING PAN

Needed in every family. Saves 20 Per Cent. Self-basting and Keeps the Best Bread in the world.

BEST UTENSIL in the universe.

Address nearest office for terms.

W. A. Daggett & Co., Vineland, N. J., Boston, Mass., Atlanta, Ga., Chicago, Ill., Salt Lake City, Utah, Oakland, Cal., Galveston, Tex.

THE GREATEST REFRIGERATOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.

THE GURNEY PATENT REFRIGERATOR.

No. 3. Front sectional view showing position of removable galvanized ice compartment, mineral wool packing, etc.

THE ONLY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATOR. The greatest economy of ice. The lowest average temperature. If your dealer does not sell the "Gurney," send for Catalogue and Prices.

GURNEY REFRIGERATOR CO., Fond du Lac, Wis.

**ROYAL SEWING MACHINE**

WARRANTED 5 YEARS

Has a Large High Arm.
Has a Self-setting Needle.
Has a Self-threading Shuttle.
Has No Equal in Construction.
Has a Mechanical Appearance.
Has an Elegant Finish.
Has a Perfect Adjustment.
Has a Positive Take-up.
Has Stylish Furniture.
Has More Good Sewing Qualities and does a Larger Range of General Work than any Sewing Machine in the World.

Examine THE ROYAL for points of excellence, and you will buy no other.

ROYAL S. M. CO., Rockford, Ill.

**NO CURE NO PAY**

ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS

WE WILL MAIL A BOX OF

**TETTERINE!**

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR

Tetter, Ground Itch, Itching Piles, Ring Worm and all Itching Skin Diseases.

If you have TETTER, it matters not how long it has existed, TETTERINE will as certainly cure you as you use it.

Harmless, Painless and Fragrant.

MONEY Refunded if you are dissatisfied with the results—References—Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, Chatham Bank, and National Bank of Savannah.

J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO. SAVANNAH, GA.

**MARYLAND ROASTER AND BAKER**

FOR MEATS, FOWL, FISH, ETC., AND FOR BAKING BREAD, CAKES AND PUDDINGS.

BEST SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST

THE STEAM produced by the process of cooking cannot escape, is absorbed by the article in the roaster, and acts as a basting. There is no evaporation, no drying up or burning, hence no shrinkage or loss of weight, and all the flavor and nutritious qualities of the food are retained. Tough meats are made tender, and any article roasted or baked will be sweeter, healthier and more digestible. Put the food in the roaster, place the roaster in a well heated oven; the roaster will do the cooking. It requires no attention. Can only be bought from dealers, the trade supplied by:

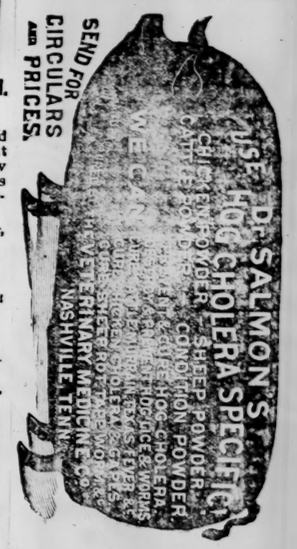
MATTHAI, INGRAM & CO., 120 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD. 64 READE ST., NEW YORK.

**THREE POINTS Pozzoni's COMPLEXION POWDER:** SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1. 2. 3.

THREE White, Flesh, Brunette. POZZONI'S All Druggists and Fancy Stores. TINTS



**SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.**




**CHE[illegible]**

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Price Complete $4.00 and Upward.

SELF-CLOSING

**OILY WASTE CAN**

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING

EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE

**GREAT FIRE PRECAUTION**

A NECESSITY

In the Factory, Engine Room, Machine Shop, Plumbers' and Painters' Shops, and any place where oily waste or clothes are used. They are acknowledged by all to be the best thing for the purpose ever invented.

SEND FOR PRICES AT ONCE.

Frank E. Fitts M'f'g & Supply Co., 76-78 Pearl Street, Boston.

**$16 TO $21**

TYLER DESK CO., ST. LOUIS, MO

Our Mammoth Catalogue of BANK COUNTERS, DESKS, and other OFFICE FURNITURE for 1893 now ready. New Goods. New Styles in Desks, Tables, Chairs, Book Cases, Cabinets, &c., &c., and at matchless prices, as above indicated. Our goods are well-known and sold freely in every country that speaks English. Catalogue free. Postage 12c.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

**SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE:**

Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and water-brash; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; restlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; yellow appearance of skin and eyes; dizziness, etc.

Not all, but always some of these indicate want of action of the Liver. For

**A Safe, Reliable Remedy**

that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good,

**Take Simmons Liver Regulator**

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR—

Malaria, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

**A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.**

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."

L. M. HAYNES, M. D., Washington, Ark.

**ONLY GENUINE**

Has our Z Stamp in red on front of wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.


# DIRECTORY.

## THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—W. C. Davis, Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman, B. L. Banks and W. G. Underwood. Clerk—E. M. Underwood. Treasurer—G. D. B. Pritchard. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Street Commissioner—S. D. Barnes. Fire Commissioners—C. E. Kramer and T. S. White.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and T. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—B. L. Banks, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1203—J. F. Overman Regent, C. E. Kramer Secretary, W. J. Woodley Treas., F. M. Cook Jr. Collector.

American Legion of Honor—J. D. Fulcher, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter; J. F. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President, C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

## THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Perkins. Sheriff, Thos P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John F. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep


—MISCELLANEOUS.—

**G. W. Ward.**

*Attorney-at-Law.*

ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.

Collections promptly made. Will practice in State and Federal Courts

**C. C. Pool.**

Attorney-at-Law.

*Real Estate a Specialty*

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ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.

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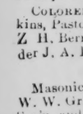
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law

Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

**T. P. WHITE,**



BOOT & SHOEMAKER

2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot

Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

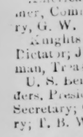
**GEO. W. BELL.**

**Gun-Smith,**

*At the Old Stand on Road Street*

ELIZABETH City, N. C.

**F. M. COOK,**



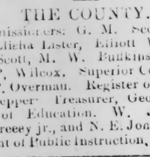
JEWELER.

East Main Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

**Fred Davis,**

*DEALER IN COAL*



COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

**All Orders filled Promptly.**

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

**- PATENTS. -**

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,

**C. A. Snow & Co,**

OPP SITE PATENT OFFICE,

Washington, D. C.



# The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. Oct'r 5, 1892.


☞Cotton coming in.

☞Only two more weeks to the Fair.

☞Mr. Elisha Lamb, of Perquimans, died very suddenly at Hertford, on the 27th ult.

☞Attention is called to the advertisement of the Salem Academy in this issue of the CAROLINIAN.

☞Every farmer in Pasquotank and the adjoining counties are expected to be at the Fair Bring the family along.

☞The Republicans of Perquimans hold their county Convention to day. The Convention of the Peoples' party is called for Saturday.

☞Thanks to Secretary Bond for a copy of the Premium list of the Edenton Fair. It opens October 25th and closes on the 28th.

☞Dr. O. F. Baxter, of this City, died quite suddenly near Tulls, in Currituck county, on Monday. He had been in feeble health for some time

☞It is reported that at a Democratic meeting in an adjoining county, which was well advertised and was to be addressed by a personally popular speaker, the crowd numbered just *nine!*

☞Ex-Sheriff J. S. Wilcox, who happened to be in Raleigh the day Gen. Weaver spoke, informs the CAROLINIAN that from 6000 to 8000 people were present and that the enthusiasm was great.

☞The term of Hon. W. E. Brown having expired as Collecter of Customs of this District, the President has appointed Kenneth R. Pendleton his successor. A good and satisfactory appointment.

☞The editor spent Monday at Edenton and met a most cordial reception. He found that his friends in that beautiful little city instead of diminishing in number had increased. God bless them all.

☞It would be amusing, were it not disgusting, to hear certain active Democratic "workers" publicly prating about a "white man's party" when the evidence is conclusive that they are secretly operating to secure negro votes. Pah!

☞Riddick Gatling has accepted the People's party nomination for Congress. As the CAROLINIAN stated last week, if elected he will make a safe and honest Representative. He is a man of broad views and he is liberal, progressive and anti-Bourbon.

☞On September 24th the Peoples' Party of Tyrrell county made the following nominations: For Representative, C. E. Tatem; Sheriff, A. W. Owens; Register of Deeds, D. T. Sawyer; Treasurer, Thos. W. Swain; Surveyor, Arthur Leslie; Coroner, F. C. Patrick.

☞The Pasquotank "straight outs" met at the Court House on Saturday and nominated the following ticket: For Representative, Tho's E. Palmer; Sheriff, Fred. F. Cohoon; Register of Deeds, James P. Thompson; Treasurer, George W. Bell; Coronor, Dr. John B. Griggs, and Surveyor, Will G. Underwood.

☞At Perquimans court last week two colored women, named Martha Holley and Leak Nixon, were convicted of poisoning Mrs. Mollie Nixon by placing "Rough on Rats" in her food. Nixon was sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of December and Holley was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The parties all reside near Winfall

☞The rendition of the charming cantata "Lilly Bell" at the Opera House on Thursday night was so much appreciated that by urgent special request it was repeated on Friday night. It was under the management of Mrs. W. O. Temple, which was perfect. The several characters were personified by Misses Kate Grandy, Nellie Russel, Annie Vaughan, Mary Griggs, Mamie Merriam and Nellie Duckworth, and each acted their parts wonderfully well. It was for the benefit of the Episcopal Church, netting it a nice little sum.

☞A well known gentlemen, hitherto an active Democrat, but now an earnest supporter of the People's party, dropped in the other day to pay his regular annual subscription to the CAROLINIAN—he has been taking it for years—and in speaking of the political situation he said that the last Congress was elected upon the promise to give relief, and among other things in the matter of free coinage of silver, but when the question forced itself upon Congress the Democrats with a majority of 150 stabbed it to the heart. He asserted that there was no longer any reliance to be placed in Democratic promises; that the party has been untrue to its trusts; has outlived its usefulness, and that the time has come for it to die and give place to a party of the PEOPLE. And this man voiced what is influencing hundreds in this locality to leave the Bourbon family.

☞Chowan Court this week.

☞The thoughts are our home-makers.

☞The sensible man prefers domestic happiness to great riches.

☞To be made to feel absolute dependence on another is humiliating

— A Horse for Sale. Gentle for work or driving. Inquire at this Office.

☞The desire to be independent and self-supporting is inborn, and knows no sex.

—— Half a dozen Carpenters wanted immediately. Apply to E. W. Dozier, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞The CAROLINIAN will be sent until the 15th of November for 20 cents,

— IF YOU don't buy your goods until you can beat Robinson & Co's. prices, you are in for a life-long wait.

☞The political Ananias's are plying their vocation. See the democratic papers.

—— WANTED, 20,000 ladies to look a the large assortment of white and black summer dress goods at Fowler & Co's. New styles, reasonable prices.

☞A Chinese proverb says that a bustling woman and a crowing hen are neither fit for gods nor men.

—IF ROBINSON & Co. can't sell you, who can? They are headquarters on groceries and hardware.

☞If protection is not constitutional, Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton were violators of the Constitution they created.

——THE VERDICT IS! "Upon the evidence in this case, we unanimously find that Robinson & Co. sells the lowest.

☞If you want to keep posted in the progress of the campaign in the District and State, subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

☞Let all clean up, clean down and clean all around, and especially clean the corners and hidden places where filth finds its abiding place.

☞A Peoples' party editor says that if all the liars went out of Democratic politics there wouldn't be a quorum left to count the votes

☞The Democratic managers are getting more and more discouraged. They advertise meetings and send speakers, but the masses don't stop work to go and hear them.

——Of its base. The stove that's moved to make room for one of Robinson & Co's. NEW LEE Cook Stoves.

☞The only way to make the world a better place to live in is for each individual to make himself a better person to live with. The habit of treating those nearest and dearest to us with discourtesy and disregard, is one that clouds the sunshine of too many homes.

—BRICK FOR SALE. A large quantity of well-burned, first-class quality of Brick now ready for the market at the "Thompson Brick Works." Address, F. G. Thompson, Manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞What an almost "perfect month" September was! There was just about enough rain, and there was an almost complete absence of the oppressive heat that comes with the first month of autum. The days, with very few exceptions, were bright and crisp, and the nights cool and comfortable. The question now is what will October be? Let us hope that Fair week, at least, will be "all right."

——HALF PRICE! Ladies $1 lace serge shoes at 50c. and Ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 Button Fox Serge shoes at 75c. at Fowler & Cos

☞The attention of every reader of the CAROLINIAN is called to what Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., has to say about Tammany Hall and the "Force Bill," quoted in another column. Mr. Dixon is a native of this State, enjoys the reputation of being one of the most eloquent ministers of the Baptist church, and has the courage to boldly express his earnest convictions. He spent a part of last summer at Nags Head and delivered two very able lectures in this city.

☞On Friday last, near Shiloh, Camden county, Mrs. Mark Sanderlin, a very respectable lady, was criminally assaulted and then brutally murdered, her person being horribly mutillated, by a negro named Joe Barco. The fiend was arrested and lodged in Camden jail. On Saturday a posse of several hundred collected, overpowered the jailer and took the keys, dragged the prisoner to a woods near by and hung him to a tree, riddling him with bullets. The body was left hanging until Sunday morning when the Coroner had it taken down and buried. While the CAROLINIAN cannot sanction the code of Judge Lynch, it is constrained to confess that if its execution was ever justified it was in this case.

## LOCAL MENTION

Boom the Fair.—Miss Maria Old of Churchland, Va., is visiting the family of Mr. James Y. Old on West Church street.—Mrs. Askew and children have returned from a visit to Berkley, Va.—Mr. Chesteen Winn and Miss Leonora M. Cox of Portsmouth, Va., were married here by Rev. Mr. Blackwell of the Baptist church.—Don't try to please everybody except yourself.—Thursday last being the Jewish day of Atonement was faithfully observed by our believing Hebrew citizens.—Early fruit, Adam's apple.—Don't fail to register.—Our Young Man says that politics, pulpits and petticoats ain't three of a kind.—The Listener reports:

They sat in the hammock at twilight,
And the old folks thought they behaved;
But I, being near, heard her whisper;
"Oh! Tom, you ought to to get shaved.

—The excellent article on "Benefits of Fairs," copied in another column from the last issue of the "Albemarle Park Journal," was written by Rev. Dr. J. H. Johnston, the learned pastor of the Presbyterian Church. It is timely and pertinent.—The man who refuses to pay his just debts is too cowardly to steal in any other way.—The steam yacht Clara A. McIntyre, of the Buffalo City Lumber Co., just rebuilt by Capt. J. F. Snell at his shipyard here, is a handsome and commodious craft and resumed service on Saturday. Capt. Charles D. Lester is master.—Salomonsky has this to say:

No matter if your hat is new,
Nor if you wear new boots;
You'll not be "in it" lest you wear
One of our new Fall suits.

—The Park Fair track is being put in splendid condition.—Mr. William St. Clair Pugh of Wauchese called on Saturday. He gives a good report from Dare.—Hope is the yeast in the bread of life. —Another interesting letter from Rev. C. A. G. Thomas will appear in next week's CAROLINIAN.—In the nature of things two lovers must fall in love before they can fall out.—Mr. J. Wilkins of Suncook, N. H., is again here on a short business trip. He called and paid his respects.—A week collection, seven days.—Fowler & Co., the popular shoe dealers would remind everybody:

No matter how correct your dress
Your self-self respect you'll lose,
If you should wear with nobby suit
A pair of shabby shoes.

—Another occasional visitor to Elizabeth City dropped into the CAROLINIAN office the other day and, among other things, he said: "How your town is improving. A number of new buildings, and some of them a credit to any place, have been erected since my last visit a little over six months ago." Yes, we are making encouraging progress. The truth is, we have some live people here—An abreviated walk, the short cut,—There are lots of people who start for Heaven too late to get past quarantine—The Versifier is bold enough to write:

She lost her suspenders, but didn't much care;
The fact brought no pall to her cup;
She looked on the loss with an unclouded air,
For they weren't keeping anything up.

So it was no great loss.—A "whiskey straight" is called an unmixed evil.—A couple of second hand sitting room stoves for sale very cheap. Inquire at the CAROLINIAN office.—The schooner "Missouri Ann Lethe," owned by T. P. Midgett, of Roanoke, is on Pailin's ways for repairs.—The "straight out" Democratic ticket nominated on Saturday elicits no enthusiasm.—E. F. Aydlett has returned from the Supreme Court.—First frost of the season on Monday morning.—Miss Mamie Scott left on Monday to enter the Greensboro Female Institute.—Mr. G. B. Thompson continues seriously ill.—Mr. Joseph Wilson is erecting a handsome residence on Broad street.—Mr. I. Y. Moyer, of Cleveland, O., made a flying visit this week to his old friend Mr. R. O. Preyer, on Riverside. He gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—Mr. I. Selig has thoroughly overhauled the Town Clock and neatly repainted its dial.—Dr. Blacknall, of Raleigh, was in the city yesterday, and so was Dossey Battle esq., of Tarboro. Both called to say, "Howdy."—The trade of Moses Weisel has so greatly increased that he has been obliged to fit up the second story to pile up goods. He has a splendid new stock.—Capt. R. S. Daniels, of North River Light dropped in yesterday.

Cold and cough, assuming the shape of common cold, hay fever, influenza and a variety of other distinctive forms, are of world wide prevalence, affecting not only the entire human family, but also to the beasts of the field. When they first make their appearance under whatever guise or name, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the unfailing cough cure, should be administered, and the exciting cause removed.

Public office is still a public trust, and the American people are not going to vote for a change in the Board of Trustees this year.

### A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds. If you have never used this great cough medicine one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative power in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.

**$21. The** Tyler Desk Co., of St Louis, Mo., have just thrown on the market an elegant Standard Antique Oak, 4 ft. 6 in, Roll Curtain Desk, complete in every detail, F. O. B. St Louis for $21, and 5 ft same style and finish, for $23 net, spot cash. See their card in this issue Send your order direct or send for special circular. Bank counters and government work a specialty. Send in your floor plans for designs and prices.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

**Strength and Health.**

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at Alex Wadsworth's Drug Store.


### State Republican Platform.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Raleigh, on the 7th, day of September, 1892:

WHEREAS, we believe the continuous prosperity and happiness of the people depend upon the success of republican principles; therefore resolved,

1. That we endorse the platform of the National Republican party adopted at Minneapolis; and we likewise endorse the administration and re-nomination of Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency, and pledge to him and to Whitelaw Reid for the Vice-Presidency, our earnest and undivided support.

2. That we denounce the arbitrary system of county government as subversive of the rights of the people, destroying local self-government, imposing the burdens of taxation without representation, and affording the opportunity to place the administration of the county governments in the hands of the minority, investing them with arbitrary powers, not giving the constitutional right of appeal from their rulings.

3. We denounce the election laws now in force in North Carolina, enacted to prevent fair elections, and so framed as to allow the minority to rule by fraud and trickery, and oppress the people, rather than to obtain a full and free expression of the will of the voters.

4. Education and morality being the guarantees of good government, we favor the education of the people.

5. We denounce the fraudulent pretences of the democrats in claiming an economical administration of the State finances, while year after year, an increased and fictitious valuation has been placed upon property, as a basis of taxation, so that within a few years the burdens of the people have been nearly doubled, to meet the extravagant expenses of the State government.

6. We denounce among other matters, the present method of letting out the public printing, by which the same is given not to the lowest bidder, but to the favorites of the democratic party, regardless of economy.

7. We denounce the democrats for placing convict labor in competition with free labor.

8. We favor such legislation as will remedy the evil of excessive hours of labor in our factories and workshops.

9. We favor an increase of the national circulating medium in this country, and the establishment of postal savings banks for the purpose of securing a better distribution of money.

——Engle's gallery will be supplied with good help during the great rush on Fair week. Mr. Viggo Lund, who made such nice work here one year ago, will have charge of the Gallery when I am away. JNO. F. ENGLE.


**CONSUMPTIONED.**

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bonchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

**A GOLD WATCH AND $240.**

This is what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,

11-4'91. 1yr. New York.

**LADIES ARE UNFORTUNATE.**

because the higher they rise in society the weaker they find themselves bodily. Risley's Philotoken controls the nerves, aids nature in her various functions, and thus combats with the many ills of womankind successfully, If your druggist has not got it he will order it for you for $1 a bottle, from Chas. F. Risley, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Courtlandt St. New York. Send for a descriptive pamphlet with directions and certificates from many ladies who have used it and can't say enough in favor of Risley's Philotoken

16-1 yr

**NEW FURNITURE STORE**

—0-0—

We have opened a large first-class Furniture Store in the room recently occupied by J. Y. Old & son, on Water street. We have a large and nicely selected stock of all kinds of

*FURNITURE*

—AND—

*FURNISHING GOODS*

which will be sold at "bottom prices."

☞Goods will also be sold on the installment plan,

T. B. WILSON & CO.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

**Norfolk and Southern R. R.**

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City at 11.58 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Ohowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven, connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH

FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station, Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

**Norfolk and North Carolina**

**CANAL COMPANY.**

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

**ENGINES, SAW MILLS THRESHING MACHINES**

*Best Machinery at Lowest Prices*

*A. B. FARQUHAR,*

*York, Pa*

51-12.

**Hotels.**

**New Albemarle House,**

*C. W. Grice & Bro, Props*

Corner Main and Road Sts,

Elizabeth City, N C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

**HOTEL MERRIAM.**

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.

J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

**EAGLE HOTEL.**

HERTFORD, N. C.

Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

*Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.*

**WOODARD HOUSE**

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired

Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

***Terms Reasonable.***

J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

**-- P. EWELL, --**

Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler

Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.

**SEE ESENGBIGWATCH**

Water St, (next door to Overman's cor

*Elizabeth City, N. C*

**19 Years Experience at Bench**

**WE POINT WITH PRIDE!**

To one of the nicest new stores and the largest line of fresh new seasonable novelties ever brought to this section of the Old North State. We are now located in our new quarters on Water Street, near the corner of Main, and have just returned from the factories with the

LARGEST LINE OF CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS TRUNKS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer an appreciative public. We have done business in Elizabeth City for a number of years and fully understand what the people want. We have struck the nail on the head this year, both as to

**LOWER PRICES AND HIGHER QUALITY.**

We invite an inspection of these goods and promise satisfaction to each and every customer. Remember that we are now located in our new quarters on Water street near Main, where we will bid you a hearty welcome.

**R. SALOMONSKY**

**There is no Sleight of Hand,**

by means of which we have been able to keep up the prices and class of goods we are doing. It is managed by the way the public patronize us,

FOUR THINGS AT ONCE

are possible if they work together. Our trade is simply drawn by our horses—four good steel horses—instead of one wretched screw or some ill-matched pair. And as we understand them, so how to drive the team they

**Make It**

possible for us to make good time along the road of trade. The four corner-stones of our house are

Best Goods, Honest Dealing,

Low Prices, Large Stock

**Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Shingles, &c &c.**

**ROBINSON & CO.**

*Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N C*

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G. MORRISS

**J. B. FLORA & CO.**

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues increase.

**Here's Food for Thought**

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

**To Examine Our Stock of**

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandler Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. - Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

**New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C**

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—

**DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES,**

Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at

**FOWLER & CO'S**

WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**I PAY FOR THIS SPACE**

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

**THE BEST PEOPLE**

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

**MOSES WEISEL,**

*WATER ST. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.*

**Furniure, Wares and Stationery.**

☞I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low

**If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me**

**P. W. MELICK,**

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

**DR. THACHER'S**

**Liver and Blood SYRUP**

**A POWERFUL TONIC PURE LIVER REGULATOR PERFECT BLOOD PURIFIER**

Mr. Bert Marchbanks, Druggist, Sparta, Tenn., informs us that a case of scrofulous sore eyes was cured by taking three large bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup.

**Price, 50c and $1.**

Treatise on Liver and Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

Dr. H. S. Thacher Medicine Co., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

**FAVORITE SINGER!**

Warranted for Five Years.

LOW ARM ONLY $20

HIGH ARM $25.00.

**OUR FAVORITE SINGER**

*Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers*

Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials.

Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company, 809 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

# CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

## Accepting the Democratic Nomination for President.

## The Issues Upon Which the Battle Will be Fought Discussed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The letter of ex-President Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States has been made public. It is as follows:

To the Hon. William L. Wilson and others, Committee etc.:

GENTLEMEN—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our Government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americans must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free Government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the Government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great Nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of National objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when levied and collected for the purpose of maintaining our Government, and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the profession of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct application of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of Government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that a tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disregard by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for National growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil, been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be fostered, till service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened taxpayers ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are preeminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend the themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized cooperation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. It is in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of our people and debase the life of our Republic; and we shall fail to reach our National destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

Recognizing these truths, the National Democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the Government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and National pride, and to point out a fair field where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of indirect unnatural and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we are no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrighteous exaction an unfair advantage in our present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

The administration and management of our Government depend upon the popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through Federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their Government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendency of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, National or State—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of Government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their Government. Therefore all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and uninvitated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our National characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should command the project to governmental approval and endorsement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they fully appreciate the value of cultivating our National pride and maintaining our National honor. Both their material interests and their National pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their Government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our Government and tends to promote thy people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

If the action of the Convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored Nation. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

GRAY GABLES, September 26, 1892.

# CANADY A SUICIDE.

## Sensational Death of an Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

W. P. Canady, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, committed suicide at his home in Washington a few days since, in a most sensational manner.

Canady, since his retirement from public office, has been conducting a general brokerage business. About a year ago he took J. Q. A. Houghton in partnership. Houghton was the monied man of the concern, and at various times advanced some $15,000 for the wild-cat schemes of his partner.

For some time there has been trouble brewing. Houghton was dissatisfied with the management of Canady, and on several occasions the two have been heard quarreling.

About 7 o'clock in the evening Houghton came into the office and put $2000 in cash in the safe and left for the night. Canady slept in the adjoining room.

About six o'clock next morning Charles M. Stevenson, who rooms in the house, heard some one calling for help. He ran down stairs and located the cries in Houghton's private office. On his opening the door a strange sight met his eyes.

All the furniture in the office was piled up in the middle of the floor. Houghton was found lying on his back, with a piece of his night shirt drawn across his mouth. Stevenson quickly cut the prisoner loose and Canady said that between 2 and 3 o'clock that morning he was awakened from sleep by three burglars, who took him into the other room and at the point of the pistol made him open the safe. They then ransacked his partner's papers and tied him there to the door.

A messenger was sent at once for Mr. Houghton, and when the latter arrived Canady told him his story and pointed to the empty safe. Houghton flouted the story, accused Canady of robbing the safe and left the house saying that he would at once put the matter into the hands of the police.

Canady then locked himself in, and going to his cot threw himself down and put a bullet through his brain. When the police arrived they had to force an entrance and the lifeless body of Canady was found on the floor in a pool of blood.

Canady was about fifty years of age, a native of North Carolina, and was a Colonel in the Confederate Army.

# KILLED AS A JOKE.

## A Live Wire Fastened to Machinery Which a Workman Handled.

T. R. Vincent was killed at Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago by what was supposed to be accidental contact with an electric wire in the house where he was employed.

The Coroner next day found that two other employes, attempted to play a practical joke upon him, attaching the electric light wire to a piece of machinery which Vincent handled during the day.

When he came in contact with the machinery and place in his hand upon it he fell dead from the shock.

# LATER NEWS.

MRS. J. B. TONER and her six-year-old daughter, Annie, were burned to death in their home in Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

THE woolen mill of Sayles & Jenks at Warren, Mass., and the buildings attached were burned. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The large plant of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., was for the second time within two years partly destroyed by fire. Loss, estimated at $250,000.

THREE men were drowned in an attempt to run the rapids in the Connecticut River a few miles above Turner's Falls, Mass.

THE freight steamer H. M. Whitney, of the Metropolitan Line, was sunk by collision with the steamer Ottoman, of the Warren Line, in Boston (Mass.) Harbor. That same day the steamer Watertown was burned in Boston Harbor; a woman was fatally injured.

A NUMBER of extensive mountain fires raged from Tin Cup to Texas Creek, Col., and fully twenty square miles of valuable timber land were burned over.

THE residence of Samuel Atkinson, near Tellough, Kan., was struck by lightning, and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and their two children were killed. The house was burned.

UNDER the authority conferred by the last naval appropriation bill, providing for the construction of two new vessels for the navy, one a sea-going battle ship of 9000 tons' displacement and one an armored cruiser of 8000 tons' displacement, proposals have been issued by the Navy Department for their construction.

ORDERS have been issued from Washington to have all the vessels of the Bering Sea fleet repaired for sea service immediately upon their arrival at San Francisco. This is done in order to have these ships ready for any emergency in the absence of the vessels of Rear Admiral Gherardi's special squadron.

BY the explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of Joseph Lalonde at Eabrum Village, Canada, Pierre Stoneand J. B. Lazure were instantly killed and five others badly injured. The mill is a total wreck.

THE Italian Parliament has been closed by royal decree.

THE dedication of the Matthew Thornton monument, erected by the State of New Hampshire and the town of Merrimac to the memory of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, took place at Merrimac.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, of Ithaca, N. Y., has sold to the Cuippewa Logging Company 100,000 acres of pine land for a consideration of $841,703. The lands are situated in Price, Taylor, Chippewa, Barron and Ashland Counties, Wisconsin, and have been a prize long sought by lumbermen.

Two men were killed and five injured at Horneville, Penn., by the premature discharge of a blast. Two men were fatally burned by an explosion of gas at the Edgar Thompson steel works, Pittsburg.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass., opened its 256th year with the largest attendance in its history.

THE Spar City stage was held up about twenty miles from Creede, Col., by a lone highwayman, armed and masked. He made a dozen passengers pass by him in single file and disgorge the contents of their pockets. From the driver, Mas Pemberton, he secured $160. The mail pouch was rifled.

IN the first heat of the great free-for-all pace at Terre Haute, Ind., Mascott made the mile in 2:04, thus beating the pacing race record.

THE last jacket has been placed on the great thirteen-inch gun being made at the Washington Navy Yard, and the rifle is now nearly complete. It will weigh 158,000 pounds and will throw a shot weighing 1100 pounds that will penetrate 26½ inches of solid steel.

ALL the great naval Powers and many of the smaller ones to whom invitations were sent by the State Department to participate in the naval display in New York next April have accepted the invitation and have signified their intention to send some of their latest constructed vessels to take part in the exercises.

ALDERMAN KNILL has been elected Lord Mayor of London, England.

NEWS has been received at Cape Town, South Africa, that Captain Buckley, of the bark William Hailes, Greenport, Long Island, N. Y., and his wife, have been murdered at sea.

THE ports of Nicaragua were closed to the world on account of the feared invasion of cholera.

# COLONEL A. G. WEISSERT.

## Sketch of the New Commander-in Chief of the G. A. R.

COLONEL A. G. WEISSERT.

A. G. Weissert, elected Commander-In-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Canton, Ohio, August 17, 1844. He attended the schools at Racine, Wis., the State of his adoption. Graduating from the Racine High School, he entered the University of Michigan. He was distinguished in his studies and bore off the degree of LL. D. He was admitted to practice in Wisconsin, and was winning fame at the Milwaukee bar when the war broke out. As soon as the tocsin sounded he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, the "Live Eagle" regiment, and shared its fortunes till the battle of Nashville. There he was grievously wounded, receiving a bullet just over the knee, which he still carries. Convalescing sufficiently to rejoin his regiment, he did so on crutches. After four years' gallant service he was brevetted Captain from the date of the battle of Lake Chicot, Arkansas, June 6th, 1864, for meritorious service in that fight, and at the battle of Nashville on December 13th following, and for extraordinary bravery throughout the Red River expedition. He refused the tender of a West Point cadetship by reason of his wound. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic at Madison, Wis., in 1866, and has filled creditably every post, from comrade and Officer of the Day up to Department Commander. He was Chairman of the Executive Council of the Citizens' Committee that made the twenty-third National Encampment at Milwaukee a success, and in observance of the custom of giving the Senior Vice-Commandership to the encampment city he received the prize. At the Detroit encampment he received the second highest number of votes for the office to which he has just been elected. In the capacity of Senior Vice-Commander he visited all the departments of the East in company with Commander-in-Chief R. A. Palmer. Just now he is a member of E. B. Wolcott Post of Milwaukee.

FOREST fires, scaly ant grasshoppers are causing havoc for a short cranberry crop in New Jersey. There is a report to the effect that the increasing practice of spraying fruit trees is thinning out the sparrows.

# CARE OF THE INDIANS.

## Commissioner Morgan's Report to the Interior Department.

## He Recommends That the Indians be Made Self-Supporting.

General T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his fourth annual report. The plan of detailing army officers to take charge of Indian agencies is discussed and disapproved. After careful consideration of the subject of law and courts for the Indians, the Commissioner concludes that it is not desirable to formulate any elaborate special system. The rules for the Indian courts have been carefully revised, giving to them larger jurisdiction and placing them on a higher plane. It is thought that these will serve for all practical purposes until the process of allotment has been completed.

The report discusses the question, What is an Indian? and opposes the application of the common law principle that the offspring of free persons follow the condition of the father in determining the status of the children born of a white man, a citizen of the United States, and an Indian woman, his wife. The Commissioner does not think that "children of such parents are, therefore, by birth not Indians, but citizens of the United States." "The law of descent," he says, "must be determined, not after Roman or English precedent, but in accordance with Indian usage and our American administrative sanction."

There are now in operation, or soon to be opened, twenty large training schools for Indians situated in civilized communities remote from the Indian reservations. Three years ago there were eight such institutions. When completed the total capacity of the twenty will be about 5000 pupils. The total enrollment of pupils in all the schools, Government and contract, for the year ending June 30, 1892, was nearly 20,000, an increase of more than 4000 within three years, or more than twenty-five per cent. Four years more at this rate of progress will see practically all Indian children gathered into schools.

Rapid progress has been made during the year in allotting lands to Indians. A careful survey of the entire work accomplished, in progress, and yet remaining to be done, shows that the allotment of land to all the Indians to whom application of the severalty law would be for their interest can be completed within the next three or four years, with the possible exception of the Sioux Indians. Reports from Indian agents regarding the effects of allotments upon the Indians are, on the whole, favorable.

A system has been established on the Indian reservations of opening and constructing roads and highways similar to those in use among civilized communities. The sum of $200,000 is being expended on the Crow reservation in Montana in the development of a system of irrigation, and a more than $50,000 is being expended for the same purpose on other reservations. An irrigating canal is building through the Fort Hall reservation. Ten thousand head of stock cattle have been purchased and distributed among the Sioux Indians, who are taking a lively interest in stock raising.

Tables are given showing that nearly 2000 Indians receive regular stated wages from the Government for services performed, and that, including those employed at irregular labor, an aggregate sum of nearly $400,000 a year is paid out for Indian labor. Most of the money is being as well expended by the Indians as it would be by any other class of people.

The Commissioner recommends the gradual reduction of rations until the Government ceases to issue to the Indians anything in the way of food or clothing, and substitutes for such issues cash payments for whatever may be done. He also recommends that the reservation of the Navajoes be carefully surveyed, and that steps be immediately taken to construct a system of irrigation that shall render the reservation capable of supporting properly the large body of Navajoes who make it their home.

There has been a decrease in the annual cost of Indian administration, except in the items of the purchase of lands from the Indians and in the matter of education. There has been a steady increase in the amount of money appropriated for schools, but the Commissioner insists, with great earnestness, that this sum should be still further largely and rapidly increased. The Commissioner recommends the entire divorcement of Indian affairs from party politics, the enlargement of the authority everywhere of the Commissioner, and the building up everywhere in the Indian service of the merit system.

# TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

## Four Women Killed in a Mad Stampede in New York City.

Four women were trampled to death and many persons injured in a Hebrew synagogue at No. 27 Ludlow street, New York City, as the result of a panic created by a cry of fire during services. An altar took fire from a candle burning upon it. Some one screamed and raised the warning alarm. In an instant there was a rush for the doors by nearly 2500 persons. The stairways were narrow. Many fell. Others tumbled over the prostrate forms.

Half of them got out to the street safely, but a woman who weighed 300 pounds fell at the foot of the last flight and those behind her piled on her.

The house where the panic and fatalities occurred is six stories high, and has an ornate facade and fire escapes. There are six synogogues in the building, one on each of the six floors. They were crowded with worshipers celebrating the Hebrew New Year. Most of them were women. The panic occurred at twenty minutes to to 10 o'clock, a. m. When the cry was heard from the synagogue on the third floor, where the altar caught on fire, the greatest excitement prevailed. The cry was taken up by the congregations in the synagogues on the other floors. They also made a rush for the stairs, and in less time than it takes to tell it the narrow stairs and hall were filled with a struggling, surging mass of persons.

All would have gone well but for the very stout woman already spoken of who fell in the middle of the lower flight of stairs, rolled to the bottom and barred the escape of all who were behind her.

In thirty seconds over 150 persons had fallen over her, blocking the lower flight of stairs to within two steps of the landing of the second floor, and those who had not been caught in this human jam began to appreciate the folly of acting like lunatics and did what they ought to have done at the start, and sprang to balconies of 29 Ludlow street, got down the fire escapes of the synagogue building, or discovered that the fire scare was a false alarm and waited upstairs.

All this pandemonium reigned in barely three minutes, the time necessary to send out of the synagogues and a fire alarm.

The firemen recoiled at the sights that were presented. There was a slanting pillar of over 150 men and women packed four deep to the second floor, and from the pillar were thrust appealing hands and arms and each throat was yelling, screaming or imploring succor.

"To break the jam," said Captain Riordan afterward, "from the bottom was impossible. Such an effort would have resulted in the loss of many more lives and would have taken an hour. We ran up ladders to the second floor, sent in the fire companies and began to break the jam from the top. As a man or woman was pulled off the writhing heap he or she was passed up the stairs, and if able to walk, hurried to the upper part of the building. Those injured so as to be unable to move were passed into the front and rear synagogue on the second floor, and two dead women were carried out of the jam in this way. When the bottom of the pile was reached the stout woman, whose fall caused the jam, was picked up black and disfigured, and a young woman of twenty-five or thirty, who appeared to be breathing, was carried to a drug store, but she died on the way.

In all four women were crushed to death and ten persons seriously injured. A score more were slightly hurt.

# MAIL TUBES.

## The Offer of the Pneumatic Transit Company of New Jersey Accepted.

The committee appointed to examine the pneumatic mail service bids have recommended the acceptance of the offer of the Pneumatic Transit Company of New Jersey to connect the Philadelphia office with the East Chestnut street branch without expense to the department and without charge for a year's use of the tubes.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has notified the New Jersey Company that its offer has been accepted.

REPRESENTATIVES of five tribes of Indians met a few days ago at Kingman, Arizona, to protest against the Government forcibly taking Indian children from their parents and sending them to Eastern schools. They will resist all attempts to take their children to school.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

STANLEY has somewhat retired from the public gaze since his political defeat.

IT is said to be the odd night when Gladstone is found out of bed after 9 o'clock.

LONDON photographers cannot meet the demand for the pictures of "Buffalo Bill."

THE Prince of Wales's gray hair is imitated by his male admirers, who gently powder theirs.

IT is denied that Emperor William, of Germany, is likely to visit the World's Fair in Chicago.

WHITTIER was held in high esteem in England, and the press comments on his career are all eulogistic.

THE estate of the late Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued" orator, of Philadelphia, is valued at $140,000.

THE nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was fittingly celebrated at Budapesth.

THE Czar's personal expenses are $9,600,000 a year, which is $6,200,000 more than Russia's annual appropriation for common schools.

THE Sultan of Morocco owns the most expensive bicycle, the whole of the framework of which is nickel plated, and which cost him $3000.

THE Hon. Hugh McCulloch enjoys the distinction of being the only man who has twice held the office of Secretary of the United States Treasury.

LLEW LLWYFO, an eminent Welsh poet, musician and litterateur, has, it is said, been compelled in his old age to seek the shelter of the St. Asaph Workhouse.

COLONEL E. T. TALIAFERRO, formerly a lawyer of Alabama, has settled in New York City, where his eminence at the bar will hardly be disputed. He is six feet 5½ inches in height.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, author of many military novels; R. H. Savage, who wrote "My Official Wife," and Professor Arthur S. Hardy, writer of "But Yet a Woman" and other books, were all cadets together at West Point in 1865.

THE beautiful and daring young wife of Lieutenant Peary, who braved the rigors and perils of a winter in the Arctic regions, and the civilized woman who has been nearer the north pole than has any other of her sex and culture, is said to be only about twenty-three years of age.

CAPTAIN THOMAS J. SPENCER, late of the United States Army, and now employed in the Pension Office at Washington, had as varied an experience during the war, probably, as any other Union soldier. He was present in forty-five battles, was captured three times and escaped twice, and saw the inside of seven Confederate prisons.

# GENERAL JOHN POPE.

## He Dies Suddenly at the Ohio Soldiers' Home.

General John Pope, of the United States Army, died a few days ago at the Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, Ohio. The body, after lying in state in the hall of the Administration Building at the Home, where it was viewed by many people, was taken to St. Louis for interment.

Major-General John Pope was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1822, and was graduated from West Point at the age of twenty, receiving a commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served in Florida in 1842-44, and a few years later he assisted in the survey of the northeastern boundary between the British provinces and the United States. The same year he joined the staff of General Taylor in the Mexican War and was breveted twice for gallant and meritorious conduct. In 1849 Captain Pope had charge of the exploring expedition into Northern Minnesota. At the outbreak of the war he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers by President Lincoln, and was assigned to the command of the District of Northern Missouri. Later, for several months, he had command of the Army of the Mississippi and captured New Madrid. For this victory he was made Major-General of Volunteers, and in July, 1862, was created Brigadier-General of the regular army and was ordered to the command of the Army of Virginia, from which he retired after the battle of Manassas, or the Second Bull Run, his defeat being attributed at the time to the conduct of General Fitz-John Porter and leading to the court martial of that officer. Then General Pope was placed in command of the Department of the Northwest and conducted a successful campaign against the Sioux. In November, 1864, General Grant asked him to take command of the army operating between Savannah and Cape Fear, but he refused. In March, 1865, he was made a Brevet Major-General in the regular army for gallant conduct in the capture of Island No. 10, and in April, 1867, he was placed in charge of the Third Military District, which included the States of Alabama, Florida and Georgia. After leaving the South General Pope was placed in command of the Department of Missouri, where he remained until 1883, when he took command of the Department of the Pacific, having obtained in the meanwhile the rank of Major-General, to which he was gazetted October 23, 1882. He retired from active service March 16, 1886, having reached the age limit of sixty-four.

# RETURN POSTAL CARDS.

## Designs Approved for the Domestic and the International Forms.

In a few weeks the new return postal card will be placed on sale at all postoffices. The two designs, one for the domestic and the other for the international postal union service have been approved by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and the work of printing and distributing the cards will be pushed with vigor.

The half of the double card containing the message to which a reply is desired, is three and a-half inches wide by five and a-half inches long. At the top of the card and a little to the left of the centre are engraved in three lines, one above the other, the words: "Postal Card with Paid Reply," "United States of America," and in smaller type, "This Side is for Address Only." In the right hand upper corner is a vignette of General Grant encircled by a frame bearing at the top the legend, "Message Card," and at the bottom "One Cent." At the lower left-hand corner are the words, "Detach Annexed Card for Answer."

The whole is enclosed in a tasteful border. The face of the return card, in general effect, is similar to the message card. Instead, however, of the words "Postal Card With Paid Reply" at the top of the card, are the words "Reply Postal Card." Over the vignette of General Grant the words "Reply Card" are substituted for "Message Card." The international card is somewhat smaller than that for domestic use. In the border at the top of the card appears the words "Postal Card With Paid Reply" and their French translation "Carte postale avec reponse payee." A design at the top of the card contains the words, "Universal Postal Union" and "United States of America" with their French equivalents. A liberty head occupies the right hand upper corner with the legend "Two Cents."

In all other essential particulars the domestic and the international cards are very similar. Black ink will be used on both. The message card and the card for reply form one piece of cardboard folded together and creased on a line between the two where they are to be separated when the reply is sent.

# COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

## New Series to be Issued to Mark the Discovery of America.

The Postoffice Department has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps, to be furnished by the American Bank Note Company of New York under a contract just signed. The denominations of all of the series have not as yet been fully determined upon, but they will embrace all of the present series and probably some others.

The new stamps will be of the same height as the present series, but twice as long, the increased size being thought necessary in order properly to display the illustrations. These are intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, and several of the illustrations have already been decided upon. These are the "Discovery of America by Columbus First Sight of Land," "Columbus's Fleet at Sea," from Revista de la Mina, "Landing of Columbus," after the Van der Lyn picture in the United States Capito; "The Santa Maria," Columbus's flagship, after Alfred Harrisse; "Columbus Asking Aid of Queen Isabella," and "Columbus Reciting the Story of His Discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella on His Return From His First Voyage." On one of the denominations will appear a portrait of Columbus.

It is expected that the entire series will be put on sale January 1, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supersede the present series. It is expected that the net revenue to the Government from the sale of these stamps will be very large, and that their sale to collectors will largely exceed any previous issue. It is also believed that this issue will greatly stimulate interest in the exposition, both abroad and at home.


## Piano Tuners are All Nerves.

The piano tuner who is a man has not learned from books. He has grown up with the piano as a boy in the factory and knows it at every stage. His ear is attuned to those fine differences that are essential to the best of sort of piano tunning, and his appreciation of them is almost like an instinct. To catch these he is always on the alert. Every sound detracts him, a child's cry, a bird's chirp. The constant wear and tear engenders nervous irritability; he becomes a bundle of nerves, and the distance from thence to crankiness is not far. It is this strain on the nerves, rather than the muscular strength required, that makes piano tuning a discouraging occupation for women. The muscular strength required in holding up the strings is considerable, but women could stand it much better. Another obstacle to women's success as piano tuners is that they are not mechanics. A man tuning a piano is expected to remedy the creaking pedal and anything else amiss that can be done without sending it to the shop. This his previous experience enables him to do. Altogether it seems that women piano tuners could hardly compete with men, but in remote places might find their services valuable.—New York Sun.

## To Press Ferns.

Place the fronds to be pressed smoothly, one by one, in the layers of newspaper, putting at least three thicknesses of paper between the fronds. Arrange the latter with their points all the same way, for the pressure will sometimes leave the dent of the thicker part of the stack of one fern across the delicate tip of another. Ferns with especially coarse stems should be pressed in a pile by themselves for the same reason. The book covers or boards, with the pile of fern filled papers into them, should be placed under a heavy weight; the next day the ferns should be taken out, one by one, and placed in fresh papers with the same care as before. The papers first used can be spread to dry, and again used for the next day's change. It will not be necessary then to change again for three or four days, and after that they may rest undisturbed for a week, or, still better, for two weeks. When taken out they should be kept in a flat pile till wanted for use, to prevent them from curling up.—Good Housekeeping.

## A Happy Thought.

In a German paper there is a story, illustrating how easy it is for some folks to say what is not so. In the waiting-room of the military commission of a Russian town sat two fathers of families in deep anxiety about the fate of their sons, which would be shortly decided by the said commission.

"I am at a loss," said one, "what to say if I am asked the age of my son. If I make him out to be younger than he is, he will be sent to school; if I make him too old, they'll stick him in the army. What am I to do?"

"How would it be if you told the commission his exact age?" inquired his friend.

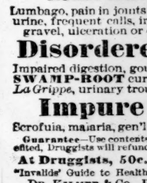
The first speaker looked up in amazement.

"What a capital idea; I had never thought of that!"

## The National Strike Record.

Since 1880 the Government has issued an annual report of strikes. Between 1796 and 1880, according to this report, 1491 important strikes occurred besides many times that number of small ones. From January 1, 1881, to December 25, 1886, there were 3902 strikes, involving 1,323,203 men and 22,304 business firms. In the last named year were 1900 strikes that caused a wage loss of $2,888,191 to the men and $3,000,000 to the employers.

The two most peculiar strikes mentioned in the reports are that of laborers on a dam in Maine in 1886 because they were not allowed to smoke while at work, and that of Medford (Mass.) shipbuilders in 1817 because their daily rations of rum were curtailed.



**No Wonder**
**People Speak Well of HOOD'S.** "For a long time I was troubled with weak stomach. **Indigestion and Dyspepsia.** I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not felt so well all

Mr. R. J. Brundage.

over for years. My food seldom troubles me now. My sister also took Hood's Sarsaparilla with very pleasing results. I don't wonder people speak well of **Hood's Sarsaparilla.** Don't see how they can help it." R. J. BRUNDAGE, Norwalk, Ct.

N.B.—Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Hood's Pills** act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels.

**RADWAY'S PILLS,**

**The Great Liver & Stomach Remedy**

**For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.**

**Price 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.**

**DYSPEPSIA.**

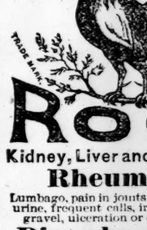
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

**☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.**

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

**DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT**



**Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.**

**Rheumatism,**

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

**Disordered Liver,**

Impaired digestion, gout, bilious-headache, **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

**Impure Blood,**

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

**Guarantee**—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

**At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.**

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## Photograph plates are now coated by machinery.

### Foundation for a Factory City.

"Four railroads, one a belt line, and two fuel-oil pipe-lines are sure to make a big city here," said Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago, when they founded Griffith. They were right. Four factories located at once, new houses and stores are going up daily.—Chicago News.

Over two million postal cards are necessary to meet the daily demand in this country.

### Mrs. Jones to Mr. Brown.

Mrs. J.—"I wonder why, when Croup, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria were epidemic, your children alone escaped an attack?"

Mrs. B.—"The reason is plain. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure was used *at the appearance of the first symptom.* It is a wonderful preventive. We got our druggist to send for it. It is only 50c."

The average daily earnings of a railroad locomotive are said to be about $100.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

MEDICAL science has achieved a great triumph in the production of Beecham's Pills which at 25 cents a box is place a medicine chest.

**SYRUP of FIGS**